The New-York Times.

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THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Gov. Hoffman Noncommittal on the New Charter.

The Vanderbilt Family Legislation Temporarily Postponed.

Virtual Passage of the New-York Election and Registry Bills.

Report of the Insurance Committee on the Miller Case.

Accusations and Statements of the Times All More Than Sustained.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 19, 1872.

The New-York Charter is in the hands of the engrossing clerks, who have been hard at work since its passage to complete it for transmission to the Executive Chamber. It will probably reach there this evening or to-morrow morning. Two members of the Committee of Seventy—Messrs. JOHN WHEELER and ROSWELL D. HATCH—had a long interview with Gov. HOFFMAN today, to ascertain his views, and the probabilities of the charter meeting with any obstacles at his hands. The Governor was noncommittal, as he always is, with regard to what his action may be—preferring to read and carefully examine the engrossed copy before making up his mind. He freely expressed his conviction, however, of the necessity of some charter legislation for New-York, and felt disposed to promote the wishes of the Committee of Seventy and other reformers in the City so far as lay in his power. The question of the constitutionality of the charter was not touched upon.

THE VANDERBILT BILLS.

The legislation in the interest of the VANDERBILT family, which was expected to occupy the Assembly today to the exclusion of everything else, was postponed, by the kind permission of the Commodore and his lobbyists, in order to allow the House to go into Committee of the Whole on bills affecting the interests of the public. The bill to sink the Fourth-avenue track is now on the list of third readings, and will come up on its final passage probably next Tuesday morning. The Rapid Transit bill, which passed the Senate yesterday, came down to the Lower House today, and was referred to the Railroad Committee. As this Committee reported VANDERBILT's plan for sinking the Fourth-avenue track, at an expense of millions of dollars to the City, it is not likely to hesitate long over the rapid transit scheme. Mr. JOHN DUTCHER, who says he is here to look after the interests of the Harlem Railroad as one of its directors, denies emphatically that he disburses money among members for VANDERBILT or any one else, or that he uses any corrupt means to influence legislation. This may be true of Mr. DUTCHER, but if money is not used here, and in large sums, to put through VANDERBILT's bills, then there is a great deal of loose slander going on around the Legislature.

THE POLICE JUSTICES' BILL.

Mr. FLAMMER offered a resolution in the Assembly today to discharge the Judiciary Committee from the further consideration of the bill to reorganize the Police Justices' Courts of New-York City.

There appears to have been a good deal of wrangling over this bill in the Committee, and various propositions have been made to amend it in such a way that the Committee would agree to report it to the House. The bill as originally drawn removed all of the present Police Justices and provided for a new election by the people. Some members of the Committee desired to amend so as to give the appointment of the Justices to local officers in New-York in such a way that both parties would be represented. A majority of the Committee, however, has steadily refused to report the bill in any shape, which has given rise to unfavorable criticism of their motives and of the influences that are supposed to have been brought to bear upon the Committee. Mr. STRAHAN and Mr. VEDDER, who, together with Mr. FLAMMER, are members of the Judiciary Committee, made a violent opposition to FLAMMER's resolution, which they said was insulting to the Committee. They were proceeding to expose the quarrels which the Committeemen had had over the bill when Mr. HUSTED suggested that the House had witnessed quite enough of the washing of their dirty linen, and moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried.

THE RIFLE RANGE.

The bill introduced by Mr. JUDD to appropriate $25,000 toward establishing a "rifle range" for the First and Second Divisions of the National Guard came up in Committee of the Whole, and was discussed at great length. It was finally ordered to a third reading by a large majority.

THE JURY BILL.

The Senate Judiciary Committee this morning reported favorably the bill introduced in the forepart of the session by Mr. JUDD, and passed by the Assembly some time ago, for improving the character of petit jurors, by removing the absurd disqualification based on the formation of an opinion from reading the newspapers. Any man, under this bill, who can swear to render a verdict according to the evidence given on the trial, is qualified to be a juror, notwithstanding he may have formed impressions from newspaper reports for or against a prisoner.

THE SENATE.

The Senate has spent almost the entire morning session in the consideration of the new Election and Registry law for the City of New-York, which it has amended in some slight respects, and finally passed on a third reading. The benefits of the new five-minute rule were again made obvious on this occasion. The two or three talking men among the Democratic Senators were charged and primed with long speeches against almost every important section of the bill, and without the rule in question, several days would have been consumed in discussing it before a vote could have been arrived at. As it was, they commenced their speeches, and just as they got fairly warmed up to the work the Chairman's hammer fell, and they had to subside. They soon got tired of their abortive efforts, and then the bill had plain sailing. Senator TIEMANN moved an amendment that the inspectors of election should be counselors at law of at least ten years' standing. This was supposed to be meant as sarcasm, and to be a reflection on the intricacy of the provisions of the bill; it was not carried. The bill passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Allen, Baker, Benedict, Bowen, Dickinson, Foster, Harrower, Lewis, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Palmer, Perry, Robertson, Wagner, Wellman, Winslow, D. P. Wood, J. Wood, Woodin—19.

NAYS—Cock, Johnson, Lord, Tiemann—4.

Yeas all Republicans, nays all Democrats.

The following are the new provisions of the bill:

An Act in relation to elections in the City and County of New-York, and to provide for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage thereat.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Hereafter, all officers to be elected by the people in the City and County of New-York, except Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Judge and associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioners, Inspector of State Prisons, District-Attorney, Justices of the Superior Court of New-York, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of New-York, Justices of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, Police Justices and Justices of the District Courts, Senators, members of Assembly, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Register of the City and County of New-York, Coroners, Representatives in Congress and electors of President and Vice-President, shall be chosen in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and at a local election to be held on the fourth Tuesday in May, and in such years thereafter as are or may be designated by law, at a local election to be held on the second Tuesday in April in any such year.

SEC. 2. The days upon which the general or local elections shall hereafter be held in the City and County of New-York shall, for all purposes whatever, as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance, and of the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank-checks and promissory notes, made after the passage of this act, be treated and considered as is the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

SEC. 4. The ballot for electors of President and Vice-President shall be the same as now prescribed by law; and, when folded, shall be indorsed or show on the outside the words "President, number one," and be deposited in box number one. All other officers in whose election all the voters of said City and County alike participate, except those herein designated to be voted for on separate ballots, shall be voted for upon one ballot, which upon the face thereof shall contain a designation of the offices, and the name or names of the person or persons to be voted for, or such of them as any voter may desire to vote for, and which, when folded, shall be indorsed or show upon the outside thereof the words "General, number two," and be deposited in box number two. The name of the person designated for Representative in Congress shall be on a separate ballot, which upon the face thereof shall contain a designation of the office and the district for which the officer is to be elected; and which, when folded, shall be indorsed or show upon the outside thereof the words "Congress, number three," and be deposited in box number three. The name of the person designated for Senator shall be on a separate ballot, which, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office and the district for which the officer is to be elected, and which, when folded, shall be indorsed or show upon the outside thereof the words "Senator, number four," and be deposited in box number four. The name of the person designated for member of Assembly shall be on a separate ballot which, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office and the district for which the officer is to be elected, and which, when folded, shall be indorsed, or show upon the outside thereof, the words "Assembly, number five," and be deposited in box number five. The names of the persons designated for Aldermen shall be on a separate ballot, which, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office, and the Senate District for which the officers are to be elected, and which, when folded, shall be indorsed, or show on the outside thereof the words "City, number six," and be deposited in box number six. The names of the persons designated for Commissioners of Public Instruction shall be on a separate ballot, which, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office and the Senate district for which the officers are to be elected, and which, when folded, shall be indorsed, or show, on the outside thereof, the words "Commissioners of Public Instruction, number seven," and be deposited in box number seven. The names of the persons designated for Trustees of Common Schools shall be on a separate ballot, which upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office and the Assembly District for which the officers are to be elected, and which, when folded, shall be indorsed or show on the outside thereof the words "Trustees of Common Schools, number seven," and be deposited in box number seven. The names of the persons designated for Police Justice and Justice of the District Court shall be upon one ballot, which ballot, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office, and the district for which the officers are to be elected, and the name or names of the person or persons to be voted for, or such of them as any voter may desire to vote for, and which, when folded shall be indorsed, or show upon the outside thereof the words "Justices, number eight," and be deposited in box number eight.

SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held in the City and County of New-York, the polls shall be opened at six o'clock in the morning, and close at four o'clock in the afternoon.

SEC. 7. It is hereby made the duty of "the Board of Public Safety" of the City of New-York, within thirty days after its organization, to establish an under bureau in the office of the Bureau of Police in the City and County of New-York, to be known and designated as the Bureau of Elections. The affairs of said Bureau shall, under and subject to such rules, regulations and orders as may from time to time be made and adopted by said Board of Public Safety, be managed, conducted and carried on by a suitable and proper person, to be chosen and selected by said Board, who shall be known as the Chief of the Bureau of Elections, shall hold office for the period of three years, and whose salary shall be fixed and paid by said Board, at such sum as they shall deem proper, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and shall be removable by the Commissioners of Public Safety for cause.

SEC. 8. It shall also be the duty of "The Board of Public Safety" to at once cause to be prepared books for the registration of names and facts required by this act. Said books to be known by the general name of registers, and to be so arranged as to admit of the entering, under the name of each street or avenue in each election district, and the number of each dwelling in any such street or avenue, if there be a number thereto, and if there be no number, under such other definite description of the location of the dwelling-place as shall enable it to be readily ascertained, found and located, of the names of all male persons resident in each dwelling in each of said districts who shall apply for registration. Said registers shall be ruled in parallel columns, in which, opposite to and against the name of every applicant, shall be entered the words and figures hereinafter provided in this act, and shall be of such size as to contain not less than seven hundred names and so prepared as that they may be used at each election in the City and County of New-York, until such time as in this act provided for the succeeding general registration.

SEC. 13. All inspectors of election and poll clerks in the City and County of New-York shall hereafter be selected and appointed by the Board of Public Safety, who shall also have power to make all necessary removals and transfers, and fill all vacancies which may from any cause arise. It shall be the duty of the said Board of Public Safety, in the months of August and September, in the year 1872, and annually in the months of August and September in each succeeding year for each election district in said City and county, to select to serve as inspectors of election, four persons, (two of whom, on State issues, shall be of different political faith and opinions from their associates, and those appointed to represent the party in political minority on State issues in the said City and County, to be named solely by such commissioner, or such of the Commissioners of Public Safety in said Board as are the representatives of such political minority,) who shall be citizens of the United States and of the State of New-York, of good character, and able to read, write and speak the English language understandingly, qualified voters in said City and County, and not candidates for any office to be voted for by the electors of the district for which they shall be selected; but no person shall be required to be a resident or voter in the election district for which he shall be appointed an inspector. The persons so selected shall be notified, examined as to their qualifications, and, if approved, shall each take and subscribe before the chief of the Bureau of Elections, or the chief clerk thereof, within twenty days from the date of notice of appointment, the following oath of office:

"I, ———, residing at No. ———, in the City of New-York, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of New-York; and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Inspector of Elections for the ——— Election District of the ——— Assembly District of the City of New-York, according to the best of my ability; and I do swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States and of the State of New-York, a qualified voter in the City and County of New-York, and not a candidate for any office to be voted for by the electors of the district for which I am appointed an inspector."

SEC. 15. Two persons of different political faith and opinions, on State issues, and possessing the other qualifications required by this act of inspectors of election, shall be in all respects, similarly named, selected, notified, examined, appointed, commissioned and sworn as poll clerks in and for each election district in the City and County of New-York. They shall hold office for the same period of time and upon the same conditions as are above prescribed for inspectors of elections, and shall receive a like certificate of appointment.

SEC. 20. Hereafter there shall, in the City and County of New-York, be a general registration of the qualified voters resident in each election district in said City and County at the times hereinbelow provided, and then only: On the Tuesday four weeks, the Wednesday of the third week, and the Friday and Saturday of the second week preceding the day of the November election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and thereafter on the same days of the week and at the same intervals of time preceding the day of the November election in each year. For each and every election held in the City and County of New-York other than such as above designated in this section, there shall be a revision of the general registration had, as provided in this act, which revision shall be made on the Friday and Saturday of the second week preceding the day of each and every such election.

SEC. 29. The chief of the Bureau of Elections shall from time to time, and at all times, have full power and authority to make or cause to be made such full, complete and accurate copies as he shall deem necessary, of the records of the names, residences, age, date, and cause of death of each male person who shall die in the City and County of New-York, as the facts in respect to such death shall be furnished to, or the said records be kept by the Register of Records, in the Department of Public Safety in the City of New-York, and shall keep, preserve and file in his office all such copies of said record.

SEC. 32. From and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of each of the Clerks of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General and Special Sessions, to prepare, and, on or before the fifth day of each and every month, to file with the Chief of the Bureau of Elections, a certified record containing the name, residence and age of each and every person tried in each of said Courts respectively, during the month immediately preceding, stating the alias or aliases of every such person if known; the offense with which charged; whether convicted or not; the action of the Court; and, if sentenced, the sentence imposed, and whether confined in a State Prison or Penitentiary. Any clerk of either of said Courts who shall fail, neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions or requirements of this section shall, for each and every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 37. At every election held in the City and County of New-York, each political party shall have the right to designate, place and keep a challenger at each place of registration, revision of registration and voting, who shall be assigned such position immediately adjoining the inspectors of election as will enable him to see each person as he offers to register or vote, and who shall be protected in the discharge of his duty by the inspectors of election and the Police. Each political party may remove any challenger appointed by it, and vacancies which, from any cause, shall arise shall be filled by the same party power and authority as conferred the original appointment.

SEC. 41. Hereafter it shall not be lawful for any of the authorities, officers or agents of the City or County Government, in the City and County of New-York, to number or renumber any street, avenue, alley, lane, road or way in the City or County of New-York, or to in anywise change or alter any such number, save between the first day of May and the first day of October of any year.

SEC. 45. The poll clerks at each poll in the City and County of New-York shall keep in ink a poll-list, in books to be prepared and furnished for that purpose, and shall contain a column headed "residence," a column headed "name of voter," and as many additional columns as there are boxes kept at the election. The headings of the additional columns shall correspond respectively with the names and numbers of the boxes so kept.

SEC. 47. The poll-books referred to in the preceding section shall be in form as follows:

POLL LIST OF VOTERS.

——— Election District. ——— Assembly District.

No.	Residence.	Name of Voter.		Remarks.
			Here put in additional columns.	

The residence of each elector voting shall be entered by each poll clerk in the column of his poll list headed "residence," and the name of each such elector in the column headed "name of voter," and opposite the residence and name of any such elector in each additional column provided for in the preceding section, and corresponding in its heading with the name and number of a box in which a ballot of the elector shall have been deposited, shall be written a check or mark similar to the letter V, and in each such additional column corresponding in its heading with the name and number of box in which no ballot of the elector shall have been deposited, shall be written the word "no." In the column of "remarks," opposite to the name of each person challenged, shall be noted the oath or oaths offered and taken by any such person.

SEC. 48. As soon as the poll of an election shall have been finally closed, the inspectors of election, in their several election districts shall immediately, and at the place of the poll, proceed to canvass the votes. Such canvass shall be public, and shall not be adjourned or postponed until it shall have been fully completed, and the several statements, hereinafter required to be made by the inspectors shall have been made out and signed by them. No vote shall be received, nor shall any ballot be counted or canvassed, nor shall any statement of votes, canvass or proclamation in this act required, be made at any time when the main entrance to the room in which the election is held shall be closed in such a manner as to prevent ingress and egress, but the said inspectors may station one or more officers at such entrance to exclude disorderly persons; nor shall any such duties be performed unless at least six persons, if so many claim that privilege, are allowed to be present and so near that they can see whether the duties of the said inspectors are faithfully performed. Each candidate for any office to be filled at the election, may, by a certificate in writing signed by him, designate one person for each election district in which he is a candidate, to be present at the canvass of the ballots containing the names of the persons designated for that office. The inspectors of election, and the Police or other officers attending at such election district specified in said certificate, shall make a passage for such person to the said inspectors, and the said inspectors shall permit him to be present at the canvass of all the ballots in the box containing the ballots for the office specified in said certificate, and so near to them that he can see that such canvass and the statement required of the votes found in each box are correctly made. And no inspector of election, or Board of Inspectors, or Police or other officer, shall allow such person to be molested or removed during the canvass of such ballots, or until such statement has been made, completed, and signed, unless he shall be personally guilty of fraudulent or disorderly conduct.

SEC. 53. The canvass of the ballots found in any box shall be completed by ascertaining how many ballots of the same kind, corresponding in respect to the names of persons thereon and the offices for which they are designated, have been received; or upon ballots cast in pursuance of law, under the system commonly known as "cumulative voting," how many votes have been received by each person voted for, upon ballots corresponding in respect to the offices for which such persons are designated; and the result being found, the said inspectors shall securely paste or attach to each statement of such canvass hereinafter directed to be made, one ballot of each kind found to have been given for the officers to be elected at such election; and they shall state in words at full length, immediately below such ballot and written partly on such ballot and partly on the paper to which it shall be pasted or attached, the whole number of all the ballots that were received corresponding with the one so pasted or attached, so that one of each kind of the ballots received at such election for the officers thus to be chosen, shall be pasted or attached to such statement of such canvass. If only one ballot of any kind shall be found in the box, it shall be pasted and attached to the statement to be delivered to the clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and if only two ballots of any kind are found in the box, one shall be pasted or attached to the statement to be delivered to the clerk of the Board of Supervisors and the other to the statement to be delivered to the County Clerk. They shall also paste or attach all the ballots rejected by them as being defective in whole or in part to the statements to be delivered to the clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

SEC. 58. When the canvass of the ballots found in any box shall have been completed, and the poll clerks shall have announced to the inspectors the total number of votes received by each candidate, the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of Election, or in his absence the inspector acting as such, shall proclaim, in a loud voice, the total number of votes received by each of the persons voted for upon the ballots found in that box, and the office for which they are designated, and such proclamation shall be prima facie evidence of the result of the canvass of such ballots.

SEC. 65. Makes fraudulent registration a felony, punishable by imprisonment in State prison not less than one nor more than five years.

SEC. 66. Makes fraudulent voting a felony, punishable in a similar manner.

SEC. 67. Makes the keeping of a false poll-list a felony.

SEC. 68. Makes the crossing of a lawful vote a felony.

SEC. 69. Makes the false canvass of the vote a felony.

SEC. 70. If any person other than an inspector of election shall at any such election knowingly and willfully put, or cause to be put, any ballot or ballots, or other paper having the semblance thereof, into any box used at such election for the reception of votes, or if any such inspector shall knowingly and willfully cause or permit any ballot or ballots to be in said box at the opening of the polls and before the voting shall have commenced, or shall knowingly and willfully or fraudulently put any ballot or other paper having the semblance thereof into any such box at any such election, unless the same shall be offered by an elector, and his name shall have been found and checked upon the registers as hereinbefore provided, or if any such inspector, or other officer or person shall, during the canvass of ballots in any election, change, substitute, or alter any ballot taken from the box then being canvassed, or from any box which has not been canvassed, or shall remove any ballot or semblance thereof from or add any ballot or semblance thereof to the ballots taken from the box then being canvassed, or from any box which has not been canvassed, every person shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison for not less than one nor more than five years.

SEC. 71. If any inspector of election, poll clerk, or other officer of registration, revision, election or canvass, of whom any duty is required in this act, or by the general election laws of this State, so far as the same are consistent with the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of any willful neglect of such duty, or of any corrupt or fraudulent conduct or practice in the execution of the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a State Prison for not less than one nor more than five years.

SEC. 72. Every inspector of election, poll clerk, or other officer or person having the custody of any record, register of voters or copy thereof, oath, return of votes, certificate, poll list, or of any paper, document, or evidence of any description, in this act directed to be made, filed or preserved, who is guilty of stealing, willfully destroying, mutilating, defacing, falsifying, or fraudulently removing or secreting the whole or any part thereof, or who shall fraudulently make any entry, erasure or alteration therein, except as allowed and directed by the provisions of this act, or who permits any other person so to do, shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall be punished for each and every such offense by imprisonment in a State prison, not exceeding five years, and shall in addition thereto forfeit his office.

SEC. 73. Every person not an officer, such as is mentioned in the last preceding section, who is guilty of any of the acts specified in said section, or who advises, procures or abets the commission of the same, or any of them shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and for each and every such offense shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison, not exceeding five years.

SEC. 74. Any person who shall be convicted of willful and corrupt, false swearing or affirming, in taking any oath or affirmation prescribed by, or upon any examination provided for, in this act, or upon being challenged as unqualified upon offering to register or vote, shall be adjudged guilty of willful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 75. Every person who shall willfully and corruptly instigate, advise, induce or procure any person to swear or affirm falsely, as aforesaid, or attempt or offer so to do, shall be adjudged guilty of subornation of perjury, and shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer the punishment directed by law in cases of willful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 76. If any person shall fraudulently change or alter the ballot of any elector, or substitute one ballot for another, or fraudulently furnish any elector with a ballot containing more than the proper number of names, or shall intentionally practice any fraud upon any elector to induce him to deposit a ballot as his vote, and to have the same thrown out and not counted, or to have the same counted for a person or candidate other than the person or candidate for whom such elector intended to vote, or otherwise defraud him of his vote, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall, if an inspector of election, poll clerk or other officer of election, be punished with imprisonment in a State prison not less than two nor more than five years, and if not such inspector, poll clerk or other officer of election shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison for not less than one nor more than five years.

SEC. 77. If any person who shall have been convicted of bribery, felony or other infamous crime under the laws of this State, shall thereafter vote or offer to vote at any election in the City and County of New-York, without having been pardoned and restored to all the rights of a citizen, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and for each and every such offense, shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison for not less than one nor more than three years.

SEC. 78. If any person shall willfully disobey any lawful command of any inspector of election, or of any Board of Inspectors of Election, given in the execution of his or their duty as such, at any election, he shall, upon conviction thereof be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a penitentiary for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty nor more than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 79. If, at any general registration of voters or revision thereof, or on any day of election, or during the canvass of the votes cast thereat, any person shall cause any breach of the peace, or use any disorderly violence or threats of violence, whereby any such registration, revision, election or canvass shall be impeded or hindered, or whereby the lawful proceedings of any inspector of election, or Board of Inspectors of Election, or poll clerk, or other officer of such election, or challenger, or person designated to be present at the canvass of any ballots, as hereinbefore provided, are interfered with, every such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison for not less than [illegible] nor more than five years.

SEC. 80. If any person, [illegible] by force, threats, menace, intimidation, bribery, solicitation, or otherwise interfere with any inspector of election, poll clerk, challenger, or person designated as provided in this act to be present at the canvass of any ballots, in the performance of any duty required of him or which he may by law be authorized or permitted to perform; or if any person, by any of the means before mentioned, or otherwise unlawfully, shall, on the day of registration, revision of registration, or of election, hinder or prevent any inspector of election, poll clerk, challenger, or person designated as provided in this act, to be present at the canvass of ballots in the free attendance and presence at the place of registration or revision of registration, or of election in the election district, in and for which he is appointed or designated to serve, or in his full and free access and egress, to and from any such place of registration, revision of registration or of election, and from any room where any such registration, revision of registration, or election or canvass of votes, or of making any returns or certificates thereof, may be had, or shall molest, interfere with, remove or eject from any such place of registration, or poll of election, or of canvassing ballots cast thereat, or of making returns or certificates thereof, any such inspector of election, poll clerk, challenger, or person designated as provided in this act, to watch the canvass of any ballots, save as otherwise provided in this act, or shall unlawfully threaten, or attempt, or offer so to do, every such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in a Penitentiary for not less than six months nor more than one year, or shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than two thousand dollars, or both.

SEC. 81. Any inspector of election, who shall willfully neglect, or when called on, shall willfully decline to exercise the powers conferred on him in this act, for any of the purposes set forth in section nineteen of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in a Penitentiary for not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty, nor more than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 82. If any person shall, upon the day of any such election, or before the canvass of votes is completed, steal or willfully break or destroy any ballot-box used, or intended to be used at such election, or shall willfully or fraudulently conceal, secrete or remove any such box from the custody of the inspectors of election, or shall alter, deface, injure, destroy or conceal any ballot which has been deposited in any ballot-box at such election, which has not been already counted and canvassed, or any poll list used, or intended to be used at such election, or any report, return, certificate, or other evidence in this act required, or provided for, shall, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall, for each and every such offense, be punished by imprisonment in a State Prison, for not less than two nor more than five years.

SEC. 83. If in any election district, at any general registration of voters or revision thereof, or at any election hereafter held in the City and County of New-York, any inspector of election or poll clerk shall knowingly or willfully admit any person to registration, or make any entry upon any register of voters or poll-book, or receive any vote, or proceed with the canvass of ballots, or [illegible] consent thereto, unless a majority of all the inspectors of election in said election district are present and concur, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days, or fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. If any inspector of election in any election district shall, without urgent necessity, absent himself from the place of registration or the polls in said district, upon any day of registration or election, whereby less than a majority of all the inspectors in such election district shall be present during the hours of registration, election or canvass of ballots, he shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than sixty days nor more than six months, or shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or both.

SEC. 84. It is hereby made the especial duty of the District-Attorney of the County of New-York to immediately prosecute all complaints which may be made of a violation of any of the provisions of this act, or of the Election laws of the State, to final judgment; and the Court before which any conviction for such violation shall be had shall not, in any case, suspend sentence or judgment for more than ten days; but no indictment for such violation shall be brought to trial unless the complainant, (if any,) if he can be found, shall have at least two days notice, in writing, from the said District-Attorney, of the day when he intends to try the same.

SEC. 85. It shall be unlawful for any inspector of election, poll clerk, challenger, or person designated as provided in this act, to be present at the canvass of any ballots in any district, during the election or canvass of the ballots, to have or keep any ballots behind the boxes or within the polling place, or for them or any person within the polling place to distribute electioneering tickets or ballots, or engage in any political discussion. Any violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than [illegible] nor more than ninety days, or by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or both.

SEC. 86. Between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and nine o'clock in the evening of the day of any election, no distilled or spirituous liquors whatever shall be retailed, furnished, or dispensed in, or from any drinking-place, bar or bar-room, whatever, in the City and County of New-York, and any person or persons who shall be guilty of violating any of these provisions, or, between said hours on such day, of keeping open any drinking place, bar or bar-room, whatever, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit his or their license, if he or they shall have taken out any, shall be disqualified from taking out any other license for the sale of such liquors for the period of one year thereafter, and shall be liable to a penalty of [illegible] dollars to be recovered by the Board of Public Safety by civil action in any Court of Record in said City and County, in the name of the President of the Board, and for the use and benefit of the Police Fund.

SEC. 87. Whoever, during the sitting of any board of inspectors of election in any election district in the City and County of New-York, whether held for the purposes of registration, revision of registration, or election or canvass of votes, or of making returns thereof, shall bring, take, order or send into, or cause to be taken, brought, ordered or sent, or shall attempt to bring, take or send into any place of registration or revision of registration or election, any distilled or spirituous liquors whatever, or shall at any such time and place drink or partake of any such liquor, shall be deemed, taken and held to be guilty of a misdemeanor.

CENTRAL UNDER-GROUND.

The attempt to strike the Central Under-ground bill, without debate, proved, after all, a failure. The motion to agree with the adverse report of the Railroad Committee came up again this morning, and was pressed by Mr. MADDEN, the Chairman of the Committee, in his usual violent and uncompromising style. The Senators seemed ashamed to follow him in this subservience to the Vanderbilt interest, and the report was tabled by a vote of 15 to 12. This leaves the matter open for consideration hereafter.

Report of the Insurance Committee on Miller—The Times' Accusations Sustained—Joint Resolution to Remove.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 19.—Mr. LIPPITT, Chairman of the Insurance Committee, this evening presented a report of the Committee on the investigation into the conduct of Superintendent MILLER. The report is signed by all the Republican members of the Committee, seven in number, and consists of a synopsis of the evidence taken, together with a summary of the facts proved to the satisfaction of the Committee, all of which is submitted for the consideration of the House. While a majority of the Committee refused to accompany the report with a recommendation that MILLER be removed from office, the facts which they allege were proved to their satisfaction are of the most damaging character, and must necessarily result in his removal. They more than sustain all the charges brought against MILLER in the columns of the TIMES; it was therefore an inevitable sequel to the report that a resolution for the removal of MILLER should be offered, and Mr. TOBEY, who has conducted the investigation from the beginning, and is familiar with the whole evidence, was the proper person to offer it. The resolution, together with the report, was made the special order for Wednesday next, by which time Mr. AITKEN, one of the two Democratic members of the Committee, said he would be prepared to present a minority report. The resolution will be supported by at least five members of the Committee, and can scarcely fail to pass the Assembly. Only a majority is necessary, a quorum being present, to pass it, and a successor to MILLER can be appointed in like manner, by joint resolution.

The report of the Committee concludes as follows: "In conclusion, your Committee desire to say that to their minds it has been proved among other things to their entire satisfaction:

First—That the said Superintendent has received and appropriated to his own use the fee of one-fifth of one per cent. on the transfer of securities which he claims he is legally entitled to.

Second—That he has without authority of law, received, and in some instances, charged for his own use sums largely in excess of his legitimate expenses in making special examinations of companies, and that he has likewise received large sums in payment for his services in making such examinations.

Third—That he has allowed clerks in the Department, who are paid regular salaries by the State, to charge and receive illegal and excessive fees for making special and other examinations.

Fourth—That he has appointed Commissioners to make examinations who have received large and excessive fees, entailing great expense upon the companies.

Fifth—That the Department has been so managed that many of the companies have believed it necessary to employ brokers and attorneys who were known to be on intimate terms, and favorites with the Superintendent, to obtain examinations and protect the interests of their companies, and the payment of large sums for their personal influence in that behalf.

Sixth—That the testimony tends to show that he has received through H. C. SOUTHWICK, Jr., a commission of twenty per cent. on the printing of the Insurance Department.

Seventh—That he has withheld from the State Treasury the fees belonging to the Department, and which should have been paid into the State Treasury within a reasonable time.

Eighth—That $20,000 was raised by seven companies for improper legislative purposes, last Winter, to secure the passage of what was known as the Miller Life act, a bill conferring extraordinary powers upon the Superintendent, and that the Superintendent was cognizant of the use thereof."

Mr. TOBEY's resolution is as follows:

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that GEORGE W. MILLER be, and he is hereby removed from the office of Superintendent of the Insurance Department in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 338 of the Laws of 1867.

Resolved, That the Attorney-General, if in his opinion the Superintendent is not entitled thereto, be and he is hereby requested to institute legal proceedings to compel the said Superintendent to pay into the State Treasury the fee of one-fifth of one per cent. provided by law to be paid by insurance companies on the transfer of securities under the provisions of the Supply Bill of 1870.

Mr. GARDNER's bill to incorporate the New-York Warehouse and Railroad Company was considered in Committee of the Whole in both Houses, this evening, and progressed.

Several new bills were introduced in the Assembly, one of which, by Mr. MACKAY, provides for the appointment of new Commissioners of Excise, a Commission that was left unprovided for in the Seventy's Charter. S.

WASHINGTON.

Position of the Government on the Claims for Indirect Damages—The Views of the President on the Civil Service—Defeat of the Bill in the House—Tea and Coffee in Mr. Kelley's Tariff Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Gen. BANKS, in response to the request of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, called on Secretary FISH today to learn the desire of the Government with reference to the matter of the claims for indirect damages. He was informed that the American demand would not be modified, and that the President desired that the existing status of the American case should be maintained. It is not probable therefore that the Committee will feel at liberty to take any further action. The American counter-case will be presented to Congress on Monday. It is now very generally understood here that the Government insists upon maintaining its original position for the sole purpose of securing the arbitration of the principle involved. The magnitude of the question, and the great gain to be obtained by its decision has seemingly been overlooked in the discussion of the case. A decision disallowing the claims would really be of more advantage to this Government for future emergencies than any award of damages. For the purpose of having this principle arbitrated and settled for all time to come, so that it might be a precedent in future complications, there is no doubt but that this Government would consent to waive any payment of money damages that might be awarded in case of a possible decision adverse to England.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

In view of the imputations that have been freely cast upon the President during the civil service debate, to the effect that he has been caught by a trick of his enemies, and that he is not sincere in his advocacy of the new rules, Gen. GARFIELD and Mr. PERRY, of Ohio, called upon him last evening to satisfy themselves as to his real views. In the course of his speech today, referred to elsewhere, Gen. GARFIELD sought to give the impression made upon him and his colleague by the interview with Gen. GRANT. BUTLER immediately objected, raising the point of order that the words of the Executive could not be introduced upon the floor to influence legislation. BUTLER's object was clearly to prevent a statement which would conclusively show that he, and not the friends of civil service reform, were antagonizing and misrepresenting the President. It is fortunate that Gen. BUTLER's very natural sensitiveness need not prevent the country from understanding explicitly, once and for all, exactly what the conviction, the desire and the purpose of Gen. GRANT are with reference to the civil service. Gen. GARFIELD succeeded in saying upon the floor that after a long conversation with the President a firm and clear impression was produced upon both himself and Mr. PERRY that the President was sincere and in earnest in the steps he had taken, and in the assistance he had asked for at the hands of Congress. The President said to Gen. GARFIELD that if Congress will not help him to reform the service, he will continue to do the best he can without the help of Congress. He expressed himself as believing that if the Republican Party can succeed in divorcing the members of Congress from the work of nominations to office, except where their advice is asked, it would give us a better class of officers. It would be better for Congress and far better for the Executive. In reply to the insinuation that the whole agitation of civil service reform is a trick into which the enemies of the President have entrapped him, Gen. GRANT has an unanswerable reply. In his message of Dec. 5, 1870, he used these words, speaking of the civil service in vogue: "I call the attention of Congress to an abuse of long standing which I desire to have reformed." This was at least four months before that amendment was tacked to an appropriation bill, as BUTLER insists, by the President's enemies. The amendment did not make it compulsory upon the President to go on with the preparation of a different plan, but he did so of his own desire, to see an end to evils which it is impossible for him to check in any other way. The President asks of Congress that it will help him to make a start. He does not think a reform can be effected all at once, or that the best method can be hit upon without some trial and considerable modification. As for the plan of competive examinations, it is the best the Board has thus far been able to devise, and President GRANT is exceedingly anxious to give the rules a full and fair trial. His own views as to what these rules ought to be, have undergone some modification. Since the Commission first prepared them, the rules have been changed in accordance with new suggestions which have seemed wise, but the President thinks they may still be bettered, if Congress will allow their faults to be remedied by actual trial. If Congress will suggest something better, he will be glad to give that an equally fair trial. But he is not willing that the system of making appointments should be left as it now is. Gen. GRANT does not think it ought to be understood that any man has a perpetual right to any office, even if he does his work well; but such an officer ought to hold his position during the term for which he is appointed—not to be turned out because some other man wants his place. In order to prevent such turning out, it seems to be necessary for Congress to legislate against its own assumed and unwarranted control of patronage. For this reason the President expresses himself in favor of a bill like Mr. WILLARD's, except that he would not have it made a penal offense for Congressmen to make recommendations. He would simply have passed a law that would forbid unsolicited Congressional recommendations. This would serve as a barrier, behind which the Executive could retire when assailed on all hands with demands for appointments and removals. Such a law would be effective without any penalty, because it would be an abdication of the usurped right of Congress to dictate nominations, from which comes nearly all the trouble. At the same time the President said that Presidents would always find it desirable to consult with Senators and members in regard to the fitness of applicants for office. In that way they would always be useful and influential, without the assumed right to dictate appointments and distribute offices. This is Gen. GRANT's position. In many instances I have used substantially his words. For the future, as indicated in his order of last Monday, the President will continue to enforce the rules of the Commission, which Congress authorized, and which remains by the vote of today the only barrier between the executive and legislative branches of the Government, which the Constitution declares shall be kept separate and apart.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN THE HOUSE.

The civil service debate continued and ended in the House today. Mr. ROBERTS forcibly resented the imputation that the President was not acting in good faith. He had compelled the respect of his enemies by placing voluntary limitations upon his own power. Mr. ROBERTS believed that our service is misrepresented, and better administered than that of England, but he sees the opportunity and necessity for making it better, and the responsibility, if reform shall fail, be placed squarely at the doors of Congress. Messrs. MCCORMICK and FINKELNBURG also showed that in the present situation the responsibility was all with Congress. Judge BINGHAM attacked the pending bill and the Commissioners' rules with more than his customary boldness and force. He argued that the Willard bill was unconstitutional because it abridges the sacred right of petition, but he failed to show that Congressmen instead of petitioning for appointments do not demand them. Gen. GARFIELD made the concluding speech of the debate. He made quick work of the specious argument of unconstitutionality with which many have attempted to block the wheels of the reform. The very foundation of our Government is laid in the complete separation of its three departments. For forty years and more the spirit and the letter of this enforced separation has been violated in the administration of the civil service. The Executive does not even exercise the power of nomination without a crushing controlling pressure being brought to bear upon him. The one thing necessary was for Congress to abdicate its usurped and pretended right to dictate appointments. Mr. GARFIELD dealt some hard raps at BUTLER, for his insinuation that the President was not sincere in his civil service messages. BUTLER tried to defend himself by asking GARFIELD why he had refused to sign the GRANT indorsement the other day if he was the President's friend. GARFIELD declined to be driven over BUTLER's race-course, and retorted that the Tribune said BUTLER also refused to sign the indorsement. BUTLER promptly adopted the Tribune's language, and pronounced its statement "a lie"—as it was. Gen. GARFIELD then proved himself one of the President's best friends by fairly stating and justly commending his position on the civil service reform. A vote was then taken, it failing first upon BUTLER's motion to recommit the pending bill. The yeas were 97 and the nays 79—showing more strength for the bill than had been expected. The recommittal kills the bill for this session. Of the seventy-nine who voted against recommittal forty were Republicans. The Democrats were about evenly divided.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The new Texas Pacific Railroad bill came up in the Senate today, according to the previous assignment, and was discussed up to the hour of adjournment. The difficulty in the bill is a provision allowing this road to buy up all the competing roads to which grants of land have been given, and as TOM SCOTT, the Pennsylvania railroad king, is at the head of the enterprise, this provision is regarded as very ominous.

MR. KELLY'S TARIFF BILL.

One provision of Judge KELLEY's Tariff bill is attracting much attention in connection with the question of free tea and coffee. It provides that tea and coffee shall be free when imported from the place of their production in American bottoms. This is Mr. KELLEY's plan for the revival of American ship-building interests, and of settling pending international disputes with Great Britain. It is the law as it existed up to 1861, when its repeal was forced by the war.

SALES OF ARMS.

Close of the Investigation by the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—The Senate Arms Committee today recalled Gen. FRANKLIN, General Agent of the Colt Arms Company, and examined him as to his former testimony concerning the exchange of Gatlin guns, the Government having been supplied with superior guns for those sold to REMINGTON. He was examined at length by Senator SCHURZ in relation to the connection of Government ordnance officers with this and other transactions. The Government paid for the new guns only what they obtained for the old ones.

Mr. B. R. MCGOWAN, clerk in the Ordnance Office, New-York, was recalled and examined as to the Gatlin gun transaction.

Mr. HAMLIN, Chairman of the Committee, stated they had concluded the examination of witnesses, and only awaited a communication from Col. REMEY.

The Marquis DE CHAMBRUN said he had received a letter from Paris stating that the substance of the telegram of 9th February, published in this country, appeared in the *Journal de Paris*. This telegram was to the effect that the National Assembly had passed a resolution asking information from the United States as to the connection of American officials with the sale of arms. M. CHAMBRUN said the fact of the statement appearing in that journal was verified by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Committee closed its public session, and will meet at the call of its Chairman.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 20—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen from the lower lakes to the Eastern Gulf, and eastward, where clear weather continues very generally, with light winds. The pressure has diminished somewhat throughout the Mississippi Valley, and westward with increased steadiness, and rain is now prevailing from Iowa to Louisiana.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and pleasant weather will prevail very generally on Saturday from the lower lakes to the South Atlantic and eastward, with light southerly winds and diminishing pressure. Increased cloudiness will prevail from the upper lakes to the Gulf, with very probably rain and southerly winds veering to westerly. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Señor ZORILLA is expected in Madrid in a day or two.

The German Emperor has sprained his knee.

Mr. JAMES ASHBURY has sold his yacht *Cambria*.

Miss ELIZA COULDOCK, the actress, died in Salt Lake City yesterday morning.

SAMUEL A. WAY, the well-known Boston financier, is dangerously ill.

Queen VICTORIA has postponed her visit to NAPOLEON at Chiselhurst, until today.

The Mormon prisoners at Salt Lake are not to be released, except by order of Court.

Spanish troops have encountered Carlists in Catalonia this week, and taken several prisoners.

PATRICK COLLOPY, of Hellertown, Penn., has been arrested on a charge of murdering his wife.

Chinese advices state that on March 3 an explosion of a magazine at Tient-sin, destroyed eighty houses and many lives.

A riot among the Chinese laborers in the tin mines at Takoot, Northern China, resulted in the loss of many lives.

M. PEREIRE has declined the French Ambassadorship at London, and the Duke D'HARCOURT will probably be appointed.

GIL. NORTON, NED. HOCKINS and TIL. STEINMETZ escaped from the jail at Easton, Penn., on the 18th inst., and are still at large.

JOSEPH SWARTZ, of Albany, N. Y., was struck by a railroad train yesterday morning, in Montgomery-street, and fatally injured.

The alarm in regard to the small-pox in Hamilton College has almost completely subsided. There has been no suspension of studies.

The entire business portion of the town of Vernon, Mich., was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The loss is $43,000; insurance about $9,000.

Reports which have gained currency in Europe, that a new Spanish Ministry was contemplated, with Marshal SERRANO at its head, are authoritatively contradicted.

Two million dollars worth of old Japanese gold coin arrived at San Francisco by the *America*, to be assayed for recoinage under the new standard.

The Washington *Chronicle* says the story of the murder of Mr. J. C. CLYMORE, of Illinois, after his dreams that he was assassinated, is true.

The President yesterday sent the following nominations to the Senate: THOMAS COLE, Collector of Customs, Saco, Me., and H. P. NEWTON, Postmaster, Oswego, Kansas.

Republican primaries were held in San Francisco yesterday, and full delegations were elected to the State Convention, pledged to U. S. GRANT, and against the Yerba Buena Island session.

The fourth day's proceedings in the Sherman poisoning trial, at New-Haven, was occupied by the testimony of Dr. GEORGE F. BARKER, of Yale College. The Court has adjourned until Tuesday next.

The meeting held on Thursday night, in Salt Lake City, to form an organization in unison with the so-called "National Party" case, amounted to little or nothing. A committee was appointed to secure the co-operation of the women, and the meeting adjourned.

Louisiana State Democratic Convention—Mr. Blair Advises Passive Policy.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 19.—In the Democratic State Convention today, J. R. READ, of Bienville Parish, was elected President. The day was consumed in discussion. The following dispatch was received and will be read before the Convention to-morrow:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—Our friends here think it would be good policy to defer the Democratic nominations until after the Cincinnati Convention. [illegible]

FRANK P. BLAIR.

EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

Debate in the House of Commons on Spanish Acts in Cuba.

Earl Russell Postpones His Motion to Withdraw From Geneva.

Official Denial of the Reported Franco-German Difficulty.

Thirty-Five Lives Lost by the Wreck of an Indian Ship.

Explosion in the Mersey and Four Persons Killed.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Debate in the British House of Commons on Spanish Failure to Fulfill the Treaty Obligations as to Slavery and the Slave-Trade.

LONDON, April 19.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, member for Frome, moved an address to the Queen, praying her to urge upon the Spanish Government the prompt fulfillment of its treaty obligations, so long neglected, in regard to slavery and the slave-trade in the Island of Cuba.

In support of his motion, Mr. HUGHES noticed the origin and progress of the war in Cuba, and its connection with the slavery question. He quoted from and commented strongly upon what he styled the atrocious proclamations of the Captain-General, and condemned the ruthless and savage manner in which the war had been carried on—not, he said, on the part of the regular army, but by the dregs of Europe, called "the Cuban Volunteers"—men hired for a war of rapine and extermination. While Spain was pouring her troops into Cuba, that island was pouring her mendicant refugees into the adjacent colonies of Great Britain. America had already protested against the policy of Spain, and he hoped that Great Britain and other Powers would join in the protest. In conclusion, Mr. HUGHES declared that Spain really desired the abolition of slavery, and refused to consummate it only on account of the supposed interests of this dependency of Cuba.

Mr. CHARLES GILPIN, member for Northampton, seconded the motion of Mr. HUGHES. He said that the chief object of the insurrection in Cuba was the abolition of slavery. The course of action proposed in this motion was therefore, in reality, friendly to Spain.

Mr. ARBUTHNOT opposed the motion. He said that he had visited the Island of Cuba, and was able, from personal observation, to deny the stories of cruelty which had been spread abroad. He hinted at the propriety of reticence on the subject of the evils which might exist in Cuba, in the presence of events in the Island of Jamaica, within the remembrance of every gentleman present.

Viscount SANDON, member for Liverpool, supported the motion. He said that he, too, had been in Cuba, and was able, as an eye witness, to testify to the atrocities detailed by the honorable member for Frome. There could be no doubt that the people of Cuba detested the rule of the Spaniard.

Mr. FOWLER, member for Penryn, and Mr. CAVE, member for Barnstaple, spoke in support of the motion.

Sir CHARLES WINGFIELD followed in opposition.

Finally, Viscount ENFIELD, while sympathizing with Mr. HUGHES in his effort to obtain action on this matter, expressed grave doubts of the propriety of pressing the motion. He said the British Government had already done much to mitigate the hard sufferings of the Cubans and the hardships of slavery in the Spanish colonies, and would be ready to do more as soon as the suppression of the insurrection afforded the proper opportunity.

Mr. HUGHES withdrew his motion.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

No Ultimatum Sent by Bismarck—An Amicable Note.

LONDON, April 19.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News*, from Berlin, says no ultimatum, as alleged by the *Daily Telegraph*, yesterday, has been sent to the French Government by Prince BISMARCK. Count VON ARNIM, the German Ambassador to France, did convey a dispatch from Prince BISMARCK to the Government of Versailles, but its tone was very pacific, and highly flattering to President THIERS. The Premier in the dispatch stated that he was convinced that peace was secured between the two nations so long as the present Executive of France remained in power. In the same dispatch Prince BISMARCK complains of the distrust of the good intentions of Germany manifested by the people of France.

BERLIN, April 19.—The *North-German Gazette* positively denies the truth of the statements made by the London *Daily Telegraph* in regard to the relations of Germany and France, and pronounces the rumors of grave complications between the two countries wholly without foundation.

DISASTERS.

Explosion in the Mersey—Four Persons Killed—Wreck of an English Ship—Thirty-Five Lives Lost—Fire and Loss of Life in the Lairds' Ship-Yard Near Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—An explosion occurred on the steamer *Illyrian* in the Mersey River this morning, causing a sad loss of life. Four persons were killed outright, and three dangerously injured.

LONDON, April 19.—A telegraphic dispatch from Bombay has been received in this city announcing that the ship *Maria*, which left that port March 16, for Liverpool, was wrecked at sea, and thirty-five persons lost their lives by the disaster.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—Fire broke out in the extensive ship-building yards of Messrs. LAIRD, in Birkenhead, at 6 o'clock this morning, and is still burning. The conflagration is among the timber. It is believed the loss will be moderate.

LIVERPOOL, April 19—Noon.—The conflagration in the ship-building yards of the Messrs. LAIRD is yet raging, and the loss, which it was first thought would be light, it is now believed will be heavy. Thus far the fire has been confined to the timber and other ship-building material in the yards. Two persons have already lost their lives by the falling of burning wood. Hundreds of persons will be thrown out of employment by this fire. The loss by the fire in the Lairds' ship-yard at Birkenhead amounts to over £15,000.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

English Journals Discussing the Cases to the Disadvantage of Our Side.

LONDON, April 19.—The journals of this city continue to discuss the counter-cases presented by the British and American Governments at Geneva, drawing contrasts between them very unfavorable to the American case.

Intimations have been received here of the probability of withdrawal of the indirect claims. These are favorably commented on by the newspapers, and the Government and people of the United States praised for this apparent disposition to render possible the fulfillment of the terms of the Treaty of Washington.

Earl Russell Postpones His Motion for Suspension of Proceedings at Geneva.

LONDON, April 19.—Earl RUSSELL gave notice in the House of Lords last night that he should defer until the 29th inst. the introduction of his motion for an address to the Crown for the suspension of proceedings on the part of Great Britain before the Geneva Tribunal until the United States withdraw their claims for indirect damages.

THE SEVENTY'S CHARTER.

Effect of Its Passage on the Office-Holders.

Their Hopes and Fears—Opinion of a Police Commissioner—Joy of Reformers and Chagrin of Tammany Republicans.

The charter appears to have completely upset the politicians, both in and out of office, and not one seemed yesterday to be decided as to its effect or permanency. The Democrats say the Governor will not sign it, and in that hope strive to live; the Reformers assert that he will not dare to refuse his signature, and that an election will take place in May; and the Tammany Republicans believe he will pocket the bill and allow it to become law by default. Groups of excited politicians met in every branch of the Court-house, City Hall and Park, and discussed the question, as if it were a matter of life and death. The Mayor yesterday was very reticent on the subject. He said that he never studied a proposed law until it was a fact, and the charter was not yet a fact. The Governor was a lawyer, and would see the defects of the bill as soon as any one. So far as it affected himself, the Mayor said, he would be glad of any pretext for leaving the office, and had felt so for the past nine months. He believed the election, if it took place in May, would give the whole power back to the Democrats, who, he thought, were able to elect the Mayor and Common Council.

In the Mayor's office every person believed that the Governor would, as a Democrat, veto the bill, on the ground that cumulative voting was not at all American or Democratic. Alderman COMAN was of the same opinion, and said he should at once apply to Tammany Hall for a recognition. If they did not want him, then he would look elsewhere; but if he left Tammany Hall it should be their fault, and not his. The clerks thought their political death had been drawing near for some time, and had come at last.

Controller GREEN said that the work of his office went on as usual, he hoped that good men would be found in every prominent office, and thus carry on the business of reform. The subordinate officials feel that their positions are safe, yet decline to approve or disapprove of the charter, not knowing what turn matters may take during the next few days.

Assistant Aldermen CONOR and HART, the Reformers in the new Board, heartily welcome the appearance of the new charter, and are perfectly willing to go out of office so that a new and Reform Board shall be elected. On Thursday afternoon, when the news of the City charter's passage was received at the City Hall, Assistant Aldermen Wade, Codington, Swartz, Simonson, Pinckney, Krauss and Conor were in the room of the Board, awaiting a meeting. The ten Tammany men and two so-called Reformers were in a room down-stairs, "caucusing" on the subject of GUIDET'S pavement, but when the news was received, they rapidly dispersed, and went to their homes sadly disgusted.

Mr. VAN NORT, of the Department of Public Works, admitted visitors yesterday, but declined to talk upon the subject of the charter. "If it became law, he would be legislated out, and in that event his opinion was worth nothing; if it did not become law, it was useless to talk about a dead issue." Nothing would induce him to speak more upon the subject. The present condition of the Department of Public Works was a matter which would bear inspection he believed, but as he was of opinion that the Governor would not sign the charter, and that the Legislature could not pass it over his veto, he thought his attention should be given to the Department rather than to politics.

In the subordinate bureaus of the Department of Public Works every official seemed confident that the charter would be signed, as they could see no reason why the Governor should refuse his assent.

No one in authority could be found at the Department of Docks, and the office-holders when asked about the charter said it "was not yet signed, and perhaps never would be." Their hope was apparently father to the thought.

The entire Police Department and the members of the force are canvassing the possibility of retiring into private life. It is generally conceded that the present Commissioners of Police will have to give way if the charter becomes a law, but as the great body of the force is transferred to the new powers, it is not probable that any great change will be made in the rank and file, or the subordinate officers.

A TIMES reporter called at Police Headquarters to "interview" the officials there in relation to the passage. "HANK" SMITH is still sick, and has not been in the building for two weeks. None but his intimate friends are allowed to see him, and no interview could be had with the "poor boy of the Mohawk."

The reporter saw Commissioner MANIERRE in relation to his opinion of the new charter. The Commissioner condemned the charter in unmeasured terms. He said that it was a matter of great personal indifference to him whether he remained in office or not. The greatest defect in the charter, in his opinion, was the grouping together of the Police, Fire, and Health Departments, and the Department of Buildings, under one Board. No six men could be selected as the Commissioners of Public Safety who could control the different Departments successfully. They would be compelled to depend too much on the executive officers of the various bureaus and their subordinates. It took nearly all the time of the four Police Commissioners at present in power to run the Police and Health Department with success, although these departments are in their operations more closely connected than the Police and Fire Departments. The people have no idea of the importance and magnitude of the work performed by the Building Department, and the immense power that could be wielded by the executive officer of that bureau for political purposes. Then, again, the Commissioners of Public Safety could not buy a sheet of paper, order repairs to a station, or to an engine-house, or do a hundred different things required at a moment's notice, without a special appropriation made by the Board of Aldermen. The character and standing of the Commissioners of Public Safety, in Mr. MANIERRE'S opinion will, of course, depend upon the character of the men elected to compose the Board of Aldermen. They cannot be higher, and probably will not be lower, than the fountain-head from which the appointments will emanate. It is probable that the new Commissioners will be six gentlemen of character and position, but with no experience in Municipal matters and in the disciplining of large bodies of men. The Mayor, who is to be the presiding officer of the Board, will doubtless be a cipher in the Board. At present the Mayor is an ex officio member of the Board of Police, but cannot vote on appointments, but can exercise that privilege in all other matters. Under the new régime the Mayor is to be a full member of the Board, but will probably be outvoted by his associates. There is no concentration of responsibility. The Mayor appoints the Controller and City Chamberlain for one year, and the Mayor, Controller and Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas appoint the Corporation Counsel. The Commissioners of Public Safety are responsible to forty-five Aldermen, who in turn can shirk the responsibility by saying that they did for the Commissioner whose conduct in office was reprehensible. If the charter becomes a law, said Mr. MANIERRE, no less than 10,000 voters will be disfranchised. The election is set down for the 21st of May, and the Constitution provides that no citizen can vote for an Alderman unless he has been a resident of the Senatorial district for thirty days previous to the election. There are also many inconsistencies in the document, which will not bear criticism, and appears to have been drawn up by men whose only object was to concentrate all the power in their hands to manipulate the political doings of 2,000 men in the various Departments. The present Commissioners were ready to vacate as soon as they received official notification of the appointment of their successors. For himself, he would say that the personnel of the Police Department was as good as it ever had been, and better than it was six years ago, when he (Mr. MANIERRE) became a member of the Board. The Department had been run economically and for the best interests of the public.

Superintendent KELSO had nothing to say, either for or against the new charter. He was a policeman and not a politician, and was not in a position to criticise the acts of the Legislature.

Wall-Street Yesterday—Freaks in Harlem Railroad Stock.

The fluctuations in Harlem Railroad stock, which were as unexpected (to the outside observers at least) as they were sudden, caused much excitement on the stock market yesterday. The reason of the rapid change is differently assigned; but it seemed to be generally conceded that the rise was owing to the action of the Legislature in regard to VANDERBILT'S Fourth-avenue Railroad bill. As the New-York Central and Hudson River Road would be equally affected by the reforms demanded by the people, it was thought strange that the price of its stock should not have been equally affected with the Harlem stock by the Legislature's action.

The sudden fall in the price in the afternoon was not attributed by those with whom the reporter spoke, to anything but the natural reaction which seems to follow any very rapid and unexpected advance in the price of gold or stocks in Wall-street. It did not fail to its price early in the day, however, but closed at an advance of about seven per cent.

The difference between the highest and lowest prices yesterday shows that Harlem stock went up ten and three-quarters per cent., or from 115¼ to 126, the fluctuations, number and amount of sales, and excitement, not having been equaled in that particular stock for a long time. At the Second Board, Harlem rose three per cent. (126 to 129) at one jump.

At the First Board, Harlem stock opened at 115¼, but the second sale was at 119, whence it soon reached 120, about 3,000 shares having changed hands. At the 1 o'clock call, at the first sale, it had advanced one-half per cent., and, amid much excitement, went rapidly and steadily up by rises of one-half and one per cent., until it touched 126; then the price suddenly jumped three per cent. to 129, immediately after which 200 shares were sold at 129. From 129 its fall was as sudden as its rise had been, and the next quotation was at 125. From this it recovered a little, afterward reaching 126.

With the exception of Harlem, the stock market was generally dull but strong, Pacific Mail advancing a little and Erie declining.

KINGS COUNTY CHARTER.

Damaging Report of Expenditures by the Subcommittee of Fifty.

The Subcommittee appointed by the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty, to investigate the affairs of the Department of Charities, have rendered a report of their labors, which have been confined to the details of the affairs of the Commissioners for the six months succeeding July 31, 1871; the examination of the books, accounts and vouchers; the condition of the institutions, and analyzing the report of the Commissioners for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1871. The printed report of the Commissioners states that the number of persons temporarily relieved was 36,732. The Committee cannot verify this statement, as they were informed that one of the books containing the names of those relieved in the Twelfth Ward was lost, but upon visiting families reported to have been relieved, it was found that the number of members of the families had been overstated in different instances. The amount of the discrepancy, however, could not be accurately determined. The persons relieved number 14,249 in the First District, 13,133 in the Second, 8,220 in the Third, 550 in the Fourth, and 475 in the Fifth District; the personal average of relief one in 11 4-5 of the population, and an average per capita tax for out-door relief of 34 cents on the entire population of the City. The Committee report favorably upon the general appearance of the institutions, but think, from an investigation of the books, accounts and vouchers of the Department, that contracts have been given out recklessly and by favoritism; that prices have been allowed on purchases in "open market" far beyond the market value; 40 cents per quart (the ordinary retail price) was paid for 41,481 quarts of milk, which could have been purchased 25 per cent. cheaper. The exorbitant price of 45 cents was paid for butter. An excessive quantity of coal, 3,400 tons, was used. Potatoes cost $3 63 per barrel, while the market price did not average more than $2 25; seven barrels a day were charged—an excessive quantity. While oats sold in the market under 70 cents, the price paid by the Commissioners was 98 cents per bushel. Sole-leather cost about 25 per cent. too much. There was an overcharge of 4 cents per pound on 22,396 pounds of pork. There is a charge of $2,741 63 for *tobacco, snuff and pipes*. Nine hundred and fifty-six gallons of whisky, wine and alcohol are entered, but no price named for them in their report; however, there is an entry of whisky, wine, alcohol and *groceries*, $7,849. The purchases were made from THOMAS MULLEN, a liquor-dealer; in his bill for the subsequent six months, whisky is charged at $4, wine at $4 50, and alcohol at $3 60. He has no bill for groceries, but the charge per gallon of the first item would make the average price per gallon for liquors $8 21. There certainly seems to be a mystery about the "groceries." The foregoing examples, the Committee believe, show that the average overcharge for the entire fiscal year for supplies has been fully thirty per cent.

The same characteristics are apparent in the transactions for the six months subsequent to July 31, 1871. Medicines have been purchased of retail druggists, involving an overcharge of thirty per cent. Hams, groceries, sole-leather, plumbers' material, stoves and range fixtures, were all purchased at a like advance upon the market prices. The Committee also were informed that in inviting bids for contracts, samples were given out for supplies to be furnished; but while the contracts were made in accordance, the articles consumed were of a very inferior quality. As an example, the Committee cite the case of a contract with Mr. J. KEARNEY for shoes. The contract calls for 3,160 pairs, to cost $6,421. The deliveries, however, were only 4,107 pairs, for which the sum of $7,862 45 was paid.

The manner in which this seems to have been arranged (and by which it is fair to infer the contractor was enabled to under-bid and secure the contract) was by putting therein grades of shoes which would not be called for, as follows: 400 pairs "men's army shoes" at two cents; 850 pairs "child's cacks" at one cent, and 500 pairs "buskins" at five cents; of which articles none were delivered, but of the more profitable character of shoes the deliveries were in excess of the numbers specified in the contract, clearly evidencing that the contract system, as now managed, is liable to abuse.

The Committee give the following as the proportionate cost of charities:

Total amount of bills paid			$512,175 24
Apportioned as follows:			
Salaries and services—			
Institutions and Department	$83,189 02		
Temporary relief districts	30,507 24		
Total	$113,696 26		
Other expenses—			
Institutions, &c.	$59,121 86		
Temporary relief districts	996 08	60,117 94	173,814 20
Expended in supplies			$338,361 04
Deducting twenty per cent. as a minimum overcharged			56,672 81
Shows as real values of supplies purchased			$282,001 23
And adding to total expense as above	$173,814 20		
The twenty per cent. overcharged	66,672 81		
Shows			$245,487 01

as the cost of disbursing $266,091 23; while no estimate is made of interest on the amount invested in buildings and other property.

PROPORTIONATE COST IN THE INSTITUTIONS.

Total supplies distributed as above	$338,361 04
Less temporary relief supplies	109,704 89
Amount of supplies distributed to institutions	$228,659 15
Less 20 per cent. overcharge, as before	44,731 86
Net value of supplies to institutions	$178,927 33
Cost of disbursement—	
Salaries and services	$83,189 02
All other expenses, except those of temporary relief districts	57,494 65
Total	$140,683 67
And adding the 20 per cent. overcharge	44,731 86
Shows	$185,415 53

as the cost of distributing $178,927 33 at the institutions, in which cost is included all department expenses, except salaries and services in the temporary relief districts.

The system of out-door relief is at fault in giving orders on groceries, by which the recipient does not receive more than seventy-five per cent. The number of the employes of the Department also seems too large. The Committee think that, instead of being a source of relief to paupers, the institutions might be more properly characterized as asylums for the support of the friends and retainers of politicians.

THE WATSON MURDER.

The Testimony Closed—Summing up for the Defense by Judge Morris.

Yesterday was the fifth day in the trial of Mrs. HYDE for the murder of Mr. WATSON. At 11 o'clock Mr. MORRIS, counsel for the defense, began his address to the jury, and with the exception of a short recess, he was occupied with it throughout the day, and the Court adjourned at 5 o'clock. Judge MORRIS referred with severity to the action of the District-Attorney in challenging jurors, stating that it was the first time that the people assumed that position instead of the defense. The object of the trial was to administer justice not to demand blood. The law regarding murder and homicide was generally explained, and great stress was laid upon the prisoner's youth, and the condition of her mind arising from physical disorders. If, as medical science demonstrates, a person can be rendered unaccountable for his acts in an instant of time, why for that act of Providence should a person be held responsible while his reason is dethroned? When this assault was committed upon Mrs. HYDE, her entire physical system being diseased, it acted as a spark to fire the train, and in an instant she became insane and irresponsible for what she did. Evidence had been adduced to show that this impulsive insanity was a hereditary taint, and all that was required to develop it was excitement. Something more than visionary theories or angry declamation on the part of the prosecution would be required to disprove all the teachings of medical science during the past fifty years. The instantaneous abeyance of reason and of the dictates of judgment is a frequent result of continued mental strain, and persons undoubtedly insane frequently recollect acts they have committed, though they were not responsible for them when committing them. The operation of the mind is a mystery. All the chords may be sound except one, and when that one is touched the whole frame responds. When reason is dethroned for a moment uncontrollable frenzy does its work. Judge MORRIS cited numerous legal and medical authorities in corroboration of his theory, and concluded his speech at 5 o'clock, when the Court adjourned to 9 this morning.

The Vacated Assessments.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge BRADY, there were twenty-six motions on the calendar for writs of mandamus to compel Controller GREEN to formally vacate assessments which had been declared by the Court to have been improperly imposed. Return was made that the Controller had already complied with the order of the Court, and the motions were accordingly dismissed.

JUDGE CARDOZO.

Argument of the Counsel of the Bar Association in the Matter.

The following is a careful abstract of the argument submitted by the Committee of the Bar Association, Messrs. J. M. VAN COTT, S. E. PARSONS and A. STICKNEY, in the matter of the charges preferred against Judge CARDOZO by that Association:

All public offices are a trust for the people. The end of all government is the public welfare. The corrective for judicial maladministration applied by our Constitution, is impeachment and removal from office. Although, under our elective system a Judge holds for a term of years, his tenure is still on the condition of good behavior. If he misbehaves he may be removed. Violation of the law, in a clear case, is misbehavior in a Judge. Partiality is misbehavior. Consciously acting under influences other than his apprehensions of the law, and the merits of the cause, is misbehavior in a Judge. The reception by a Judge of pecuniary or other presents from litigants, whose causes are pending, or about to be brought, or just determined, is misbehavior. The Judges, whose official conduct is now the subject of legislative inquiry, are charged with a systematic and willful violation of the laws, in the interest of personal and political favorites, and to promote their own private advantage by the exercise of judicial patronage.

It is shown that while suits have been pending and undecided before them, they have been in such peculiar relations with some of the litigants as to justify the belief that their decisions would not be impartial. It is shown that they have, pending those litigations, received valuable "presents" from the litigants in whose favor they have made extraordinary decisions. It is shown that they have received, sometimes in the name of loans, sometimes in the name of presents, sometimes in forms to which they have not ventured to give names, large sums of money from those favored litigants. The gross abuse of the power or discretion of the Court in appointing receivers where no proper case was made for such an appointment according to the usual course and practice of the Court, and the allowance of exorbitant fees to receivers and their counsel, have been charged and proved against Judge CARDOZO.

The first charge against Judge CARDOZO relates to the conspiracy of JAMES FISK, JAY GOULD and others, in the Fall of 1869, to raise the price of gold and charge with enormous differences parties unable to make deliveries on their outstanding contracts. We claim to have substantiated by proof the whole detail of that charge, viz., that the price of gold having suddenly fallen on the 24th of September (the memorable "Black Friday") from 163 to 133, whereby GOULD, FISK, and their allies would have suffered enormous losses in the ordinary course of settlements, a scheme was concocted by them and carried out through the *ex parte* orders made by Judge CARDOZO in the suits of their brokers, to save the conspirators from the loss of several millions to which they were liable on their contracts. The gold transactions of that day at the Gold Exchange Board, amounting to several hundred million dollars, were made subject to the rules for clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank, and (in case of disputes) to arbitrations by the Committee of the Gold Exchange under the by-laws. Judge CARDOZO's order, enjoining the bank from doing any business and putting the bank in the hands of a receiver, prevented the clearances; and his order enjoining the Arbitration Committee from adjusting differences under the by-laws of the Gold Exchange, prevented the enforcement of settlements, and thus the conspirators were saved.

The English Erie stock receivership, investigated in the inquiry against Judge BARNARD, was preceded by a collusive suit brought by one NYCE against the Erie Company, HEATH and others, in which Judge BARNARD made an *ex parte* injunction order, requiring the Company to close its books against all transfers of stock. It was shown that this suit was instigated by the Erie Company, a large portion of the complaint being in the handwriting of one MORGAN, a clerk in the law department of that corporation. The complaint was prepared and taken to the office of a not conspicuous lawyer, under whose auspices, as plaintiffs' attorney, the suit was launched. The pretext of the suit was, that the Erie Classification act was unconstitutional; that the holders of foreign stock would conspire to continue the classified directors in office, by successive elections, under that unconstitutional act; and that an injunction, closing the stock-books against transfers, was necessary to protect NYCE and other stockholders whose rights had been impaired by that unconstitutional legislation. A motion was made before Judge CARDOZO, on behalf of the English holders, on affidavits, to dissolve the injunction. He took the papers at the close of the argument *and he kept them*. One point, at least, was secured; the defendants could not move on affidavits before any other Judge to dissolve the injunction. Judge CARDOZO never decided the motion.

In the case of BOWNE against LEVERIDGE, in which the plaintiff sought to open the accounts of trustees and require them to be readjusted, and to set aside an agreement under which a large real estate had been divided, the complaint did not ask for a receiver. No question was made as to the pecuniary responsibility of the Trustees, who were men of large wealth, or of the other party to the division of the real estate, whose fortune amounted to several millions. Judge CARDOZO, on the 31st December, 1869, without the slightest suggestion that the estate was in danger, or that any possible transfer of it *pendente lite* could place it beyond the judgment that might be rendered (a *lis pendens* being on file) made an *ex parte* order appointing JAMES M. SWEENEY receiver. A few days after, the question of continuing the receivership was elaborately argued before Judge CARDOZO; he took the papers, and after a lapse of ten months, decided that no case existed for a receivership and discharged the receiver. But the receiver was allowed $5,000, and his counsel, A. J. SMITH, $2,500. Why was the receiver appointed?

Hon. ALBERT CARDOZO took his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court in January, 1868. Mr. GRATZ NATHAN, a nephew of Judge CARDOZO's wife, was then an attorney of three years' standing.

Mr. GRATZ NATHAN was deemed by Judge CARDOZO to be the most able and suitable person at the Bar of the City of New-York to mete out justice to litigants, and one FRANCIS BIXBY, a personal friend of Judge CARDOZO, was deemed the most competent man within the jurisdiction of the New-York Supreme Court to be receiver, and his services were deemed to possess an unheard-of value, if not to litigants, at least to himself. The justice and law distributed by Mr. NATHAN also demanded higher compensation than had ever before been made to men who had grown gray at the Bar.

The fees from these references, and the fees by him received as counsel for Mr. BIXBY, added greatly to the amounts deposited in and drawn from Mr. NATHAN's bank account, and of the moneys so drawn from his bank account, about $30,000 went into Judge CARDOZO's bank account. Mr. NATHAN could give no statement, nor had he any means whatever of getting information, as to what he had done with this paltry sum of $30,000.

Mr. BIXBY, the receiver, gave testimony as to the amounts of his fees as receiver in a few cases where the fees had been fixed by Judge CARDOZO.

As receiver of the British Commercial Mutual Life Insurance Company—Mr. BIXBY was appointed receiver on the ground that the Company was insolvent, and the policy-holders insecure—he reinsured all the policies under Judge CARDOZO's order; received under Judge CARDOZO's order a fee of $12,000, and then had a fund of some amount remaining in his hands, which he paid over to the representatives of the Company from England. As receiver of the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, appointed by the order of Judge CARDOZO, he has received already fees of between $5,000 and $6,000, and the receivership is not yet closed. As receiver of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, appointed by the order of Judge CARDOZO, he received a fee of nearly $12,000 for his services, extending nominally over a little more than a month; and during this period, he testified that he did not recollect how often he attended at the Company's office, and could not tell whether he went there "as often as once a week." As receiver of the Hoffman House, his salary was $10,000. As Receiver in another suit, of HUNGERFORD against PATTON, appointed by the order of Judge CARDOZO, he received by Judge CARDOZO's order, a fee of $1,000, the nominal service covering only a few days, and the receiver never having had in his possession a dollar of either money or property.

Mr. NATHAN testified that in almost every case of a foreclosure or partition sale made by him, his fees were two and a half per cent. on the proceeds of sale. And in the cases mentioned, where Mr. BIXBY was receiver, Mr. NATHAN received for his fees as receiver's counsel in the British Commercial case $5,000; in the Astor case, $1,000; in the Beekman, $1,000; in the Great Western Life Insurance Company, (not yet closed,) $2,000; in the Hoffman House case, $3,000; in HUNGERFORD against PATTON, $500. And during all this time there was the gentle flow of "bank bills" from Mr. NATHAN to Judge CARDOZO. Mr. NATHAN was asked to allow an examination of his check-books with reference to any payments made by him to Judge CARDOZO. This he declined to do. Mr. NATHAN was then examined as to a series of checks drawn by him, amounting in all to about $30,000. Several of his check-books had disappeared altogether. Mr. NATHAN kept no cash-book, and as to these checks, he could give no information, either as to whom he paid them, for what he paid them, or whence the moneys against which they were drawn came to him. Mr. NATHAN knew to whom he paid this money. He would have told had he dared to tell. Judge CARDOZO knew from whom he received this money. He would have proved, if he could have proved, that it came from any one but Mr. NATHAN. We charge then, and clearly prove, that the process of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York has been sold, and payment therefor received in "bank bills."

The case of the two women, MARY PEARSALL and JOANNA O'CONNOR, is next cited, the particulars of which have already been fully published, and Judge CARDOZO is charged with a violation of the most fundamental principles of constitutional law by his action in the matter.

In FIELD *vs.* FIELD, a divorce suit, the final hearing was before Judge INGRAHAM. Judge BARNARD, who had not heard the parties, got possession of the papers, and decided the cause, granting the wife a divorce, but refusing her alimony. The act of Judge BARNARD—deciding a cause he had not heard—is a statute misdemeanor. A motion was made before Judge CARDOZO to set it aside. He decided that the judgment was irregular, but he refused to set it aside, because he said he thought it was such a judgment as might have been proper for Judge BARNARD to render if he had had jurisdiction to decide the cause at all. The defendant was of a different opinion, for it was proved that he paid $10,000 to stop the prosecution of an appeal. Mr. GRATZ NATHAN was Mr. FIELDS' assistant Corporation Attorney. Mr. FIELDS testified that Judge BARNARD had lent him $5,000, and Judge CARDOZO was their common friend.

The use of the writ of habeas corpus has been grossly abused, to discharge from prison persons undergoing their sentences after final conviction in the Court of Special Sessions. The Court of Appeals has just decided that the act of 1870, reorganizing the Court of Special Sessions, was unconstitutional. Does that excuse Judge CARDOZO? He had not discharged on that ground. First, he has solemnly held that the act was constitutional; second, he has refused to discharge parties convicted by the Court of Special Sessions, organized under that act, when they were represented by other counsel than "Messrs. HOWE & HUMMEL." The reason why this firm were uniformly successful when other lawyers were uniformly unsuccessful, on the same state of facts, does not appear otherwise than by inference.

We have, concludes the argument, in this hurried review of portions of the evidence, sought to recall to the notice of the Committee some of the facts elicited in support of the charges. If they do not prove mal and corrupt conduct, judicial misbehavior, words have lost their meaning and facts their significance.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Edwin F. Johnson.

In the death of Hon. EDWIN F. JOHNSON, civil engineer, that profession has lost one of its ablest and most scientific representatives. Mr. JOHNSON died in this City on the 12th inst., in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was the eldest son of Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, a leading civil engineer, and for many years Surveyor-General of Vermont, and was born in that State, May 23, 1803. At an early period of his life his taste for his profession was manifested by his taking charge, at the age of eighteen, of a surveying party engaged in establishing the northern boundary between the United States and the British Provinces. His education was completed at the Norwich Military University, where he afterward became an instructor, and subsequently he assumed charge of the Military College at Middletown, Conn., (now Wesleyan University.) At this institution he established a special department of civil engineering, the first of that character in this country. He resumed the active duties of his profession about 1828, in which year he published a review of a project for a railway to the West, wherein he advocated the extension of a line to the Mississippi, and indicated Rock Island as the proper terminus on that river, a route actually adopted in detail many years later. In this review, written at a time when very high engineering authority considered that the railway was destined only to occupy "middle ground between a good turnpike and a canal," he was the first in his profession to publish, in reference to railways, the declaration that "when their merits became better known and more fully appreciated, by far the greater portion of the inland trade will be conducted upon them,"—a conclusion the accuracy of which has since been fully demonstrated. In 1835 he made a survey of a route for the connection of the waters of the Hudson with Lake Ontario, a project which led to the enlargement of the Erie Canal, a work on which he was also engaged. In 1836 he occupied the position of Chief Engineer of the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad, since incorporated with the New-York Central, and about the same period he was the Chief Engineer of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad. In 1838 he was appointed by Gov. MARCY Chief Engineer of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, and also held the position of Chief Engineer of the New-York and Albany, now the Harlem Railroad. In 1845 he became Chief Engineer of the Oswego and and Syracuse Railroad, and in 1847 he projected, as Engineer in Chief, the New-York and Boston Railroad, known as the Air Line Road. From 1850 to 1854 he was Chief Engineer of the road now known as the Chicago and North-western Railroad.

The subject of water communication between New-York and the West, by way of the great lakes, the St. Lawrence, Lake Champlain, and the Hudson, was one of especial interest to him, and he was probably the first to give definite form to the project of a ship-canal and marine railway around Niagara Falls.

The idea of a railway to the Pacific early occupied his attention, and to his persistent efforts and investigations, continued through a long series of years, more than to those of any other person, is doubtless due the ultimately successful establishment of transcontinental communication in this country. As early as 1849 he commenced the publication of articles upon this subject, evincing close study and careful personal examination of the different routes. And in 1853 he published an able treatise, covering the entire subject and advocating the northern route. This treatise has been characterized by high authority as one of the most remarkable engineering productions of the age. His efforts in behalf of the Northern Pacific Road were finally attended with practical success, and when that corporation was organized he became its Chief Engineer, and retained this position until a short time before his death, when his ill health and advancing years compelled him to resign his charge. The Company, however, refused to part with his services, and appointed him their consulting engineer, which position he held when he died. In addition to the enterprises mentioned he was connected at different periods of his life in his professional capacity with many other railways, canals and public works, but in the midst of his arduous labors he found time to prepare a large number of publications upon scientific and philosophical subjects. He was an earnest advocate of Government aid to railroads, and the plan originally recommended by him as early as 1840 may be said to have formed the basis of the system now so generally adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON was for a time Mayor of the City of Middletown, Conn., where he resided, and also served that State as Senator, and although often urged to accept other responsible public offices, his devotion to his profession prevented his acceptance of political preferment.

In the early part of the war he was called to Washington by Secretary STANTON to consult upon a general plan of operations, and subsequently was tendered the command of one of the South-western Departments. He married a daughter of NATHANIEL SHALER, formerly a merchant of this City, and was a brother-in-law of the late Commodore MCDONOUGH. In every relation of private life Mr. JOHNSON possessed the highest esteem of all who knew him, and in his profession he was probably without a superior.

The Trial of James Costelloe for the Murder of Jack Glass—Acquittal of the Prisoner.

The trial of JAMES COSTELLOE for the killing of JACK GLASS was resumed yesterday in the Court of General Sessions before Judge BEDFORD. Dr. VANDERWATER, of Centre-street Hospital, testified that GLASS, whom he attended, died of pyemia and meningitis; none of the wounds were necessarily fatal. This closed the case for the prosecution, and JOHN LOFTUS, a Deputy Sheriff, was examined in relation to the character of GLASS. He stated that fifteen years ago he and GLASS were indicted for murder and were convicted. His services to Tammany subsequently procured him the position he now enjoys. FENTON C. MCELROY, the prisoner's former employer, gave him an excellent character. COSTELLOE then took the stand, and gave his evidence in a plain, straightforward manner. He detailed the circumstances of the case as already published, the terror with which GLASS inspired him, and his use of the knife in self-defense. Incidentally he stated that a Police officer who witnessed the row refused to interfere, and told them to settle it between them. The name of this officer could not be ascertained. The Judge remarked that every effort should be made to discover who he was, and have him immediately removed. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

Our Corrupt Judges—Resolutions by the Fifteenth Ward Council of Political Reform.

The Fifteenth Ward Council of Political Reform met, on Thursday evening, A. R. WETMORE presiding, and passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, It is, and for a long time has been, a notorious fact that, by reason of the scandalous, illegal and corrupt practices and conduct of certain Judges of the Courts in this City, public confidence in the proper administration of justice in such Courts no longer exists; and

Whereas, It appears by the late report of the Committee of the Bar Association, and from other sources, that abundant, clear and conclusive proofs have been furnished to the Assembly Judiciary Committee of this alarming and dangerous condition and tendency of affairs; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we do hereby most urgently request the Legislature without delay to take such speedy action in this matter as the pure administration of justice requires and the well-known just, intelligent and determined public opinion of this community demands.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Council of Political Reform be and he is hereby instructed to furnish copies of these resolutions to the Press of the City for publication.

THE CASE OF EMMA E. COUCH.

She is Allowed to Withdraw Her Plea of Not Guilty—A Motion to Quash the Indictment.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, Mr. HENRY L. CLINTON made application for permission to withdraw a plea of not guilty previously entered in the case of EMMA E. COUCH, who is charged with attempting to blackmail Rev. SAMUEL CARTER, with the view of a motion to quash the indictment. A few days ago the case of Miss COUCH was called in Court, and, as she did not answer, a bench-warrant was issued for her arrest. The day subsequently she was arrested, and, on being arraigned, pleaded not guilty. On that occasion he was not represented by counsel, and was immediately remanded. Mr. CLINTON's motion was based on the fact that the defendant did not know the nature of the charge upon which she was called to plead, that the indictment, which was the longest on record, covered 170 pages, and that she was not afforded an opportunity to read it before her arraignment.

Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, who was associated with Mr. CLINTON, said he understood that, after the examination before Judge DOWLING, the prosecution had virtually abandoned the case, and the error they sought now to remedy arose from this misapprehension of the facts.

Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN opposed the motion, and as he construed Mr. SMITH's remarks to imply an imputation against the District-Attorney's office he felt bound to state that no such intimation was given or intended. The case was one of the gravest importance to the entire community. The defendant he characterized as a fallen woman, and from the character and position of the reverend gentleman who made the complaint it was eminently proper that a speedy termination of the case should be had and all unnecessary delays prevented.

Mr. CLINTON warmly denounced the language of the District-Attorney as tending to prejudice the position of the defendant in the minds of the jury. He did not consider that his client received that fair and honorable treatment to which a person accused of crime is always entitled. When the investigation was in progress at the Tombs, Mr. DANIEL COUCH, of Dutchess County, the father of the defendant, even though he knew the charges preferred against his daughter were true, offered to take her home, and thus prevent the publicity and scandal which the matter has occasioned. Outside parties had manifested a disposition to persecute this young lady, and would leave nothing undone to injure and ruin her.

Mr. SMITH said that in all these proceedings there was no allegation that the charges made by Miss COUCH were untrue. He believed in their correctness, and from the statements she made and the circumstances she detailed he was thoroughly convinced that she was much more sinned against than sinning.

Mr. SULLIVAN—These declamations are made for the purpose of manufacturing public sentiment in her favor.

Mr. CLINTON replied that such was not their purpose. This indictment was ridiculous. They demanded a trial and this was all the pretext given to the District-Attorney to slander the defendant. He maintained that if Miss COUCH was tried on this indictment and acquitted she could be arrested the following day and arraigned on a new indictment.

Mr. SULLIVAN said if they had not time to examine the indictment it was singular how they knew it was ridiculous and would not stand an investigation. Finally, it was decided that Miss COUCH should be allowed to withdraw her plea of not guilty, the counsel to fix among themselves the day when the motion to quash the indictment was to be argued. In the meantime Miss COUCH was remanded.

The Gould-Gordon Suit—Plaintiff's Legal Fishing Excursion Stopped.

The case of JAY GOULD against GEORGE H. GORDON, alias Gordon Gordon, to recover $273,000 in stocks and property alleged to have been fraudulently obtained, the facts of which, as disclosed in the Court proceedings, have already appeared in the TIMES, was again up before Judge BRADY, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. It came up on a motion by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, on behalf of plaintiff, to vacate an order of the Court staying an examination of defendant, under a previous order for that purpose, until a motion could be heard on Wednesday next, to vacate such original order.

Mr. FIELD made a formal motion to vacate the stay, claiming under the practice, that they were entitled to defendant's examination in order to obtain such facts as were necessary to enable plaintiff to frame his complaint. Two suits, he said, had been commenced against the defendant, in one an order of arrest had been obtained, but in the second a mere summons had been served, and the order now stayed was obtained to supply plaintiff with the information necessary to frame his complaint in the second action.

Mr. STRAHAN, on behalf of defendant, opposed the motion. The affidavits of plaintiff, he said, in the second suit showed upon their face that the basis of the suit was the alleged obtaining from plaintiff of stocks and property under false and fraudulent representations; that such representations, if made, must necessarily be within the knowledge of plaintiff, and constituting, as they do, all that is necessary to allege in the complaint, no further information could be required by plaintiff to enable him to frame his complaint. This fact appearing broadly on the face of plaintiff's affidavits, it was clearly proper that the stay should be continued until Wednesday next, when a formal motion comes up to set aside the original order directing the examination to proceed.

Mr. FIELD replied that, proceeding on the supposition that defendant, representing himself a man of large wealth, owning $30,000 in Erie, got from plaintiff stocks and property amounting to about half a million, to be applied to certain specific purposes; that on the allegation that such property had been improperly disposed of, plaintiff would have the right, under this examination, to inquire what disposition had been made of the property, whether he still held possession of it, or had transferred to other parties, and, if transferred, to whom.

After some further unimportant discussion Judge BRADY said it was clear to him that plaintiff was not entitled to any such wide range of examination as sought for; that plaintiff's own affidavits show the grounds of his action to be the obtaining of property on alleged false and fraudulent representations; that if the plaintiff parted with his property on such representations, they must necessarily be within his knowledge, and, therefore, he could need no further information in order to frame his complaint. After a careful scrutiny of all the papers presented, he, therefore, deemed it his duty to deny this motion, and continue the stay until a motion to vacate the original order can be made on Wednesday next.

The Chicago Contributions—The Receipts at the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. GEORGE WILSON, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, is preparing for the Press the roll of contributors to the Chicago Relief Fund through the Chamber. The number of subscribers is about 2,500, and the donations amounted to $1,060,295 50 in cash. The first to come forward with substantial aid, as recorded on the books of the Treasurer, were JAY COOKE & CO., HATCH, Illinois Central Railroad Company, and HENRY CLEWS & CO., all for large amounts, on the 10th of October, while the fire in Chicago was yet burning, and the last name on the list is under date of the 2d of the present month, being a contribution of $50 from a lady who modestly conceals her name under the initials "Miss A. J." The donations are in sums of from one cent to thousands of dollars. A squad of newsboys is credited with a respectable little charity, each of its members giving one penny as his mite. The accounts of the Treasurer will be embodied in the report and printed copies of the list of contributors will be ready for distribution at an early day.

Base-Ball News.

This afternoon the Mutual Club play the amateur nine of their own club on the Union Ground. The "amateurs" include WALKER and BESTICK as pitcher and catcher respectively, with KELLY, GALLAGHER and HICKS on the bases. On Sunday evening the Mutuals leave for Baltimore, playing the Baltimore nine on Monday, the Olympics on Tuesday in Washington, and the Nationals on Wednesday. The games on Monday and Tuesday will be included in the championship series. The return game with the Baltimore nine will take place in Brooklyn, probably on May 4.

Mr. JOHN C. CHAPMAN announces that business avocations render it impossible for him to play ball this year; consequently the Atlantics are on the lookout for a new left fielder.

Base-ball playing will not be allowed on the Hoboken cricket field this year, the ground being reserved for the exclusive use of the Manhattan, St. George and New-York Cricket Clubs. The rumor that the Young America Cricket Club of Philadelphia had broken up proves to be altogether unfounded. The club retains nearly all its old strength, and will engage all the leading elevens during the season.

The Rondout and Oswego Railroad—Resignation of President Brodhead.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Thursday, April 18, 1872.

The troubles of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company appear to be drawing to an end. JOHN C. BRODHEAD having resigned—the Company transferring to him a mortgage of twenty-seven thousand dollars and forty-three thousand dollars in first mortgage bonds in settlement of all claims held by him against the corporation—and other striking changes being made in the conduct of the road, popular feeling bears a more confident relation toward it. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to change the name of the Company to the New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad Company, and authorizing it to consolidate with connecting roads and increase the capital stock to six million dollars. Gen. GEO. H. SHARPE is the new President.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Copyright Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to say also a few words on the copyright question, which has lately attracted so much attention on both sides of the Atlantic? Those in favor of an International Copyright law are anxious, as a matter of justice and of right, that an author should be able to protect his literary prospects everywhere, just as well as the inventor of a new machine can do, by securing a patent. I have heard as yet of no argument based on common sense and right to controvert such a claim, and yet there are numerous opponents to an International Copyright law. Let us see who they are. In the first place a large number of book publishers have no scruples in the matter of "piracy" as they call it so appropriately in England by reprinting foreign works on the plea that there is no law to protect authors, and that it is not wrong to take other people's property away under these circumstances. It is true that some of our publishers have shown a willingness to pay to the author a small royalty, not as a recognition of the foreign author's claim, but chiefly with a view to obtain advance sheets of forthcoming books, and thus to secure the *primeur* for the great market. Of course, foreign authors feel even grateful for crumbs, since they have no legal claim for damages as long as no copyright law is passed. However, these arrangements are very unsatisfactory, for competition is ever rife, and soon appear other editions at lower rates from those houses who look upon "Property as Robbery," and who may justly be called the literary vultures of our time. Another class, such as paper-makers, binders and printers unite in the old cry of protection. Their pockets are very sensitive on the subject, and of course they wail over their coming ruin should this law be passed. Last, but not least, we hear of a somewhat subtle argument, and one which has been used so freely—that if an international copyright law should be passed we must bid good-by to cheap books, general learning, and finally return into a barbarous condition. Your correspondent "Justice," in last Sunday's TIMES, builds his opposition to such a law merely on this ground. But your correspondent carefully omits to state that in consequence of the protective system, heavy duties are placed on books, music and works of art generally, a somewhat heavy tax on knowledge and taste such as is unknown in any foreign country, unless it be in Patagonia. Any one at all acquainted with the book trade knows perfectly well that the publishers, like other sensible merchants, are ever ready to meet the demands of the public. In England the masses do not read certain works to the same extent as here, and as English authors have no copyright in the United States, it necessarily follows that these publishers must get higher prices for their publications to prevent heavy losses. Suppose, however, the English publisher could feel assured to dispose of 20,000 copies of a work at three shillings instead of 4,000 copies at five shillings; it requires no demonstration to show what he would do. There can be no doubt that if there is a demand for cheap books the publishers will get them up. Besides, the author could always stipulate at what rates he wishes his works published. Another reason which is offered why we should not have an International Copyright law is based on the numerical smallness of our authors. Such an argument must be passed over in silence. The time is assuredly coming when the United States will hold a far more important place, both in the literary and artistic niche; but there is no reason why we should wait until then to do justice to those who are entitled to it. The fact that most of our leading publishers have accumulated immense wealth by using (to express it mildly) other people's property, is the strongest argument in favor of an international copyright law. I think that a very simple law, and one to the point, should be passed without delay, granting to authors, painters, sculptors and composers of all nations—I would not confine so great a principle to one country only—the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by American citizens. It is a great shame that an author, after passing a certain geographical line, can be plundered with impunity of his property. Let the United States Congress pass such a resolution as stated above, in its broadest and most liberal sense, and all nations will hasten to follow the good example ere long.

W. SCHAUS,
No. 749 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 18, 1872.

Fifth-Avenue Pavement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was struck with Mr. BERGH's very sensible article in your paper of Monday last on the subject of "Paving Fifth-avenue," and I agree with him that no kind of wooden pavement is suitable for it. We surely have had enough of that expensive experiment. In all the thoroughfares where they have been put down they have soon gone to pieces, and are now perfect nuisances, as any one can see. When wet, or when snow or ice is upon them, horses slip badly, and when the wood begins to decay, if not before, they become unhealthy. They are by far the most expensive of any kind of pavement, and the least durable, except, perhaps, the vile asphalt plastering which defiles and disfigures some streets.

Mr. BERGH advocates the Macadam for a portion of the avenue. It would be well to try this for a few blocks as an experiment. If honestly contracted for and well executed, and kept sprinkled at suitable times, it would doubtless be the cheapest and most satisfactory of any kind of pavement.

The Gas Company which put down their pipes in this avenue last Winter should be compelled to repair where they took up the pavement. They left many portions of it in very bad condition.

Let the present stone pavement be put in good order, and after the experiment of the Macadam has been tested, and if found a success, let the whole avenue be paved with it. But let not the proprietors of property on Fifth-avenue be beguiled into assenting to any wooden pavement on that thoroughfare. It may do for a *cul de sac* and streets where there is very little driving for a few years, but we should all regret, when too late, having it on the avenue.

A FIFTH-AVENUE PROPRIETOR.

The Dust Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks regarding the nuisance of taking up the dust and filth from the City in open carts, should receive the attention of the proper authorities at once. In most other cities covered carts are required to be used for the purpose, as greatly conducive to the health and comfort of citizens. REFORM.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 18, 1872.

The Fourth-Avenue Problem.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It does not seem to be generally known that the grades of the Fourth-avenue, north of the new depot, are such as to render the sinking of the track easier than might be supposed. Fiftieth-street is five feet four inches higher than Forty-fifth, and the distance, counting from the north end of the depot to the south side of Fiftieth-street, is about 1,040 feet. Supposing the rails to leave the depot with a descending grade of one foot in a hundred—which is perfectly practicable—they would pass Fiftieth-street nineteen feet below the pavement. This would admit of the air at being carried over the railroad, if not by an archway, certainly by iron girders. Northward from this point the railroad could be arched over to the Yorkville cut.

Below Fiftieth-street the land on both sides of the avenue belongs, almost without exception, to the railroad, and can be walled in so as to give a large space for the operations of the trains without disturbing the adjoining property. The cross streets could be carried over this space by iron bridges of easy grade.

In this manner the avenue could be soonest over and restored to its normal condition, without disturbing in any way the functions of the depot.

A. W. C.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 17, 1872.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.—ALBANY, April 19.—The following is the Day Calendar of the State Court of Appeals for April 22: Nos. 251, 28, 264, 265, 266, 268, 270, 271.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In Bankruptcy.—Involuntary Cases.—212, In the matter of Greenfield vs. Fellows et al.; 2380, Robinson vs. Godefroy et al.; 2304, Campbell vs. Andrus et al.; 2381, Sennebora vs. Davis et al.; 2381, Collins et al. vs. Tugrast; 2433, Tuthill vs. Brown et al.; 2435, Bradley et al. vs. Bedenbick; 2437, Trask vs. Dimpler; 2421, Bell vs. Smith et al.; 2424, The Irving National Bank of New-York vs. The New-York Co-operative Shoe Manufacturing Company; 2427, Smith et al. vs. Derrickson et al.; 2458, Davis, as Receiver, vs. Wild; 2459, Bilon & Co. vs. Curran; 2460, Maire vs. Breed et al. Argument Calendar.—2426, Hasse et al. vs. Grebenstein.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 19.

By Judge Brady.

Steinhardt vs. Funk; motion denied.
Bronson vs. Winthrop; motion denied.
Elizabeth Van Voorhis vs. Parker Van Voorhis; judgment of divorce granted.
Humphreyville Manufacturing Company vs. Isaac C. Bates; order granted.
Kronberg vs. Kronberg; judgment of divorce granted.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Price vs. Price; case settled.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 19.

By Judges Ingraham and Barrett.

In the matter of Ransford to vacate assessment; in the matter of Volking to vacate assessment; in the matter of McArthur to vacate assessment; the Judges before whom these three cases were argued do not concur in a decision, and a reargument is ordered.

In the matter of Lamberson; order appealed from reversed and report set aside, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge BARRETT.

Oliver K. King vs. The Macon and Western Railroad Company; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

Wm. H. Hoover vs. Harmon Greenbaum; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 19.

By Judge Freedman.

Herman Funke et al. vs. The Orient Mutual Insurance Company; case settled and filed.
Magdalena Doscher vs. John J. Shaw et al.; case settled and filed.

By Judge Monell.

Margaret Mahoney vs. James Scott; order denying motion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 19.

By Judge Loew.

Scott vs. Wood; motion granted.
Genet vs. Bannon; (see memoranda for counsel.)
The Merchants' National Bank of Newark vs. Wild; motion to place cause on Special Term calendar for short causes denied without costs.
Rosenberg vs. Logeling; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, but bail reduced to $250.
Walsh vs. The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; motion to vacate the order granting further time to answer denied, with leave to renew on notice to the adverse party.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 59.—*French vs. Edwards et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for California.—This is an action of ejectment brought by the plaintiff in error to recover possession of a tract of land in Sacramento County, California, being a part of what is known as the Sutter grant. The plaintiff derived title from one Vance, who held under Sutter, whose title was founded on a Mexican grant made in 1841, and a patent from the United States issued on June 20, 1866. The defendants claimed under parties who held a Sheriff's deed, in pursuance of a judgment in favor of the State in an action brought to recover delinquent taxes. Upon the evidence introduced by the defense to prove the regularity of the proceedings under which the Sheriff's deed was given, the Court directed a verdict for the defendants; and it is here assumed that this instruction was error, because the tax deed was invalid for irregularities. It is urged that the whole of the property was sold to pay the judgment against it, and not merely such a portion of it as was necessary to pay the claims of the State, as required by law. It is also said that no judgment record was introduced to support the Sheriff's deed, and that that document alone could show its verity. Other minor irregularities are submitted.

S. O. Houghton for plaintiff in error; E. Casserly for defendants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In the Matter of James M. Adams, a Bankrupt.—In this case it was proposed to examine Mr. Edward Terry, the lawyer for the bankrupt, in the proceedings before Register Williams. Mr. Terry took the usual form of oath, with the reservation that he was not to disclose anything which came to his knowledge as attorney and counsel for Mr. Williams. Counsel for the assignee objected to the examination of Mr. Terry under the reserved form of oath, and the question came up on certificate before Judge BLATCHFORD for his decision. The Court held that the usual form of oath was the proper one to be administered to the witness, without reservation as to his professional rights.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—APRIL 19.

Before Judge Barrett and a Jury.

LIABILITY ON LETTERS OF CREDIT—INTERESTING TO MERCHANTS.

Geipecke vs. Quesnell.—This is an action to recover on acceptances amounting to over $50,000, and comes up for a second trial. It is claimed on the part of plaintiff that the money was paid out on behalf of defendant at his request on bills of exchange drawn by Rodewald & Co., of New-Orleans, (the agents there of defendant,) under a letter of credit addressed by the defendant to the plaintiff in favor of Rodewald & Co. to the extent of $60,000. The letter contained this clause: "This letter is intended for advances on consignments of merchandise to my address, and you will please keep the same in force for the coming year 1860. It is not, however, required that bills of lading accompany the advice of the drafts." On the 10th of February, 1860, plaintiff advised defendant that he had drawn on him for three drafts of Rodewald & Co., which they had accepted, amounting to $9,000, and on the 18th of April, 1860, gave similar notice as to five additional drafts for $53,000, all of which defendant refused to pay.

On the first trial plaintiff proved the letter of credit and the letter of advice of Rodewald & Co., and offered the bills of exchange drawn in accordance with the letter of credit, but the Court ruled these out as not within the instructions of the letter, and required that plaintiff should first prove that the several bills were actually drawn against shipments consigned to the defendant. The plaintiff did not furnish this proof, and the complaint was dismissed. On appeal the General Term held that under the clause in the letter that it was "not required that bills of lading should accompany the advice of the drafts," the plaintiff was not called upon to have the bills of lading when he accepted the drafts, and it was not his duty to ascertain whether the drafts were drawn against consignments, and reversed the judgment of the Court below, and ordered a new trial. The present trial has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $81,000, claim and interest.

A. J. Vanderpoel and B. Roelker for the plaintiff; Henry Nicoll for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 19.

Before Judge Brady.

THE PAY OF A WATER POLICEMAN.

The People ex rel. Joel Pike vs. Andrew H. Green.—The relator in this case, a water policeman, had application made in his behalf for an order to show cause against Controller Green why a mandamus should not issue directing the latter to pay the relator his salary. It is claimed by Pike that his claim had been formally audited and allowed, and that he had signed a receipt on the pay-roll, but had hitherto failed to get his pay. The Court granted the order, making it returnable on the first Monday of May next.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 19.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

The following-named gentlemen having been recommended for admission to the Bar, were yesterday sworn in and signed the roll of attorneys: Peter Conlon, Theodore Connolly, Thomas H. Cook, Wilbur M. Dobbins, Melville Eggleston, William L. Fowler, Otto Horwitz, John Lovelock, William F. Montevedi, Allan S. Schmidt, John D. Sherlock, Chas. A. Spingate and Morris S. Wyse.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—APRIL 19.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

A HEAVY BOND SUIT.

Charles Mallory vs. West Shore Hudson River Railroad Company.—This was an action to recover $16,221 66, being the value in gold of a bond of the defendant received by plaintiff in payment of a steam vessel to the Company. Plaintiff's right to recover was based on the nonpayment of interest by the defendant. On behalf of the defendant the point was taken by counsel that plaintiff could not recover, inasmuch as the bonds contained no provision that the amount would be recoverable on a failure to pay interest, and that on their face they were not payable before 1878. The Court directed a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—APRIL 19.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

GEO. COLE'S JEWELRY—SUIT AGAINST A HOTEL-KEEPER.

George W. Cole vs. Bernard Breder.—This was an action to recover the value of certain articles of jewelry and clothing claimed to have been lost or stolen in the Summit Hotel in this City, of which the defendant was proprietor. It appeared on behalf of plaintiff that after being absent $70 worth of clothing in the hotel, he collected together some articles of jewelry belonging to his family, placed them in a box, which he sealed, and delivered to the clerk of the hotel; that subsequently when the box was returned to him it was found to have been opened and the larger portion of the contents removed.

The jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $[illegible].

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 19.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

10½ A. M.—SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

12½ O'CLOCK—SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, April 19—6 P. M.

London advices today show a stronger feeling in Consols and on Government Bonds, with a fractional improvement in Erie.

Gold was again firmer today, being steady at 111⅛@111¼ through the hours of business, and closing at 111 3-16@111¼. Loans were two and three ₱ cent. interest for carrying.

Whether because of the slight advance in Gold, which is regarded as temporary, or for some other reason, the demand for Exchange was not brisk for to-morrow's steamer. The actual business was on the basis of prime Sterling at 109½ for 60-day bills, and 110½ for short sight. Sixty-day bills of first-class bankers were done at 109¼, and good bankers at 109.

The Public Funds continue to show increasing strength. For the 1862s and 1864s as much as 114 is bid, the New 1865s sold up 113⅝, and large purchases of the 1867s were made up to 114¼. The Five ₱ cent. Bonds were also strong, 109½ for Ten-forties, and 111⅜ for New Fives of 1881. The long 6 ₱ cents, both Gold and Currency, were firm at yesterday's rates.

The Money market may be called easy at 6 to 7 ₱ cent. Loans were pretty generally renewed at 7, new business was as generally at 6, and a fair amount was placed with some of the brokers at 5 ₱ cent. Some loans were made at 7, gold, but by persons who were content with that interest when they might have taken advantage of the extortionate rates paid all round them.

The Stock market was at times very dull, but showed decided strength from first to last. The day's business shows no marked advance in the case of those which have recently led the speculative movement, but one or two new features have enlivened the market. Harlem, under the influence of the Albany news, made a gross advance of 11½ ₱ cent., from 118½ the first sale to 130 just after 2 o'clock. From this price it promptly receded to 125, and continued for the rest of the day to fluctuate between 125 and 126, with the last transaction at 126. A sudden start took place also in C. C. and I. C., which has rather hung fire for a few days. Opening at 33⅜, it was quiet and steady until near 2 o'clock, when it moved quickly up to 35; an hour and a half later it reacted to 34½, but rose at last to 35⅜. Stories of some plan for utilizing this road by fresh parties are in circulation. Western Union reached 77 more than once during the day, and closed at 76¾, the lowest point of the day having been 76⅜. Pacific Mail ranged between 66¾ and 67⅞, with frequent fluctuations above 68, and closed 68¾. The bill to reduce its capital to $10,000,000 is revived in Albany, with a proviso that the consent of two-thirds of the stock be secured as a necessary condition. At a late hour, Union Pacific advanced to 39¾@40, after two or three times making an ineffectual start, and falling back to something below 39½. New-York Central and Lake Shore were strong but not active, and the other railroads were generally steady. Northwestern fluctuated less than recently; opening at 82¾ it sold as low as 82; as high as 82⅞, and last at 82¼.

Of the investment list, Pittsburg improved to 92¾, C., C., C. and I. reached the same figure, New-Jersey Central sold at 110½, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at 109½. Panama was 2 ₱ cent. lower at 98.

State Bonds were steady and very dull. The Pacific Mortgages were firmer—101½ bid for Central and 93 for Union Firsts.

The Spring voyages of our Bankers and Merchants have already begun. Among tomorrow's passengers for Europe, we understand, will be Mr. WM. MERTENS, of the house of Messrs. L. V. HOFFMANN & Co., who takes a vacation of a few months, in search of rest and renewed health. Mr. MERTENS will carry with him the good wishes of his numerous acquaintance in Wall-street, German and American alike.

CLOSING PRICES—APRIL 19.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	111½	111½
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	114¼	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	113¾	114
American Gold	111	111¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	99	99½
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt. Ctfs.	92¾	93½
Chicago and Rock Island	112¾	113
North-west Common	82¼	82¼
North-west Preferred	95½	95½
Pacific Mail	68½	68¾
St. Paul Preferred	81½	81½
St. Paul Common	62½	63½
Ohio and Mississippi	49½	49½
Toledo and Wabash	79½	78½
Western Union Telegraph	76½	76¾
Erie	62¼	61½
Union Pacific	39	40
Lake Shore	96½	97½
C. C. and Ind. Cen.	33½	35½

The general speculation at the very close of the Hall of the Exchange was strong.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1872.

Gold receipts	$790,231 43
Gold payments	1,089,181 65
Gold balance	69,836,069 54
Currency receipts	2,379,786 44
Currency payments	292,344 10
Currency balance	4,089,014 58
Customs	785,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 19.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97¾	
City 6s, new	101⅜	101½
Camden and Amboy	126¼	126½
Pennsylvania Central	61⅞	61⅞
Reading	118⅝	119
Lehigh Valley	58⅝	59
Catawissa Preferred	47½	47⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅜	28½
Northern Central	39½	39⅝
Lehigh Navigation	46⅝	46⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	94½	95

The earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company were:

1872—Earnings second week of April	$93,576 86
1871—Earnings second week of April	104,732 61
Decrease	$11,155 75

The week's imports of foreign dry-goods have been to the specie value of $3,063,711; amount marketed, $2,865,636.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's

1st MORTGAGE BONDS

are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the road, land grant, franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8) per cent. per annum. Payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

Can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them. TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., NO. 20 WALL-ST., offer at par and interest in currency the 7.30 bonds of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, principal and interest payable in gold, and holders exempt from United States tax.

They are issued in the following denominations: Coupons of $100, $500, and $1,000; registered, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

The redemption of 5.20s by the Treasury indicates low rates of interest to the public creditors hereafter, and large amounts of these bonds are being exchanged for Northern Pacifics.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. LOUIS WATER BONDS. Six per Cent. Gold, June and December. We offer the recent issue of [illegible] At [illegible] and accrued interest. JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 14 Broad-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at [illegible] and interest, by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 19, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Gesine*, for Liverpool—1,[illegible] bales Cotton.

By the bark *Sociale*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum, 330 bbls. Tar, 165 bbls. Lubricating-oil, 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

By the bark *Domenico*, for Gibraltar and orders—[illegible] cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *John Kendall*, for Bilboa—[illegible] boxes Perfumery, [illegible] boxes Drugs, 1,[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Mary Lessenson*, for Antwerp—1,706 boxes Bacon, 700 tcs. Lard, 54 hhds. Tallow, 5 hhds. Tobacco, 25 cases Tobacco, 394 bags Coffee, [illegible] Staves.

By the bark *Casco*, for Tuxpan—5 boxes Scales, [illegible] kegs Nails, [illegible] kegs Powder, 4,000 cases Kerosene, [illegible] boxes Soap, 200 boxes Oysters.

By the schooner *Charles Dennis*, for Havana—[illegible] tons Coal.

By the brig *Moses Rogers*, for Cardenas—[illegible] Empty Hogsheads.

By the schooner *Mary M.*, for St. Kitts—[illegible]

By the brig *Katie*, for Laguayra, &c.—[illegible]

By the brig *Clara P. Gibbs*, for Kingston, Jam.—1,200 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Peas, 150 bbls. Pork, [illegible] cases Petroleum, [illegible] boxes Tobacco, 100 bbls. Cornmeal, 50 bbls. Crackers, [illegible] boxes Candles, [illegible] Oil-meal.

By the brig *La Cayenne*, for Pernambuco—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible]

And from Philadelphia for Rotterdam, by the bark *Sampo*, 232,487 gallons Refined Petroleum.

COFFEE—Has been quite dull today at nominally unchanged prices.

COTTON—The demand has been limited for early delivery on the basis of previous quotations; sales, 1,106 bales, including 138 bales to shippers, 960 bales to spinners, and 34 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, the dealings have been on a moderate scale at a further reduction of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales, [illegible] [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	20¾	20¾	20⅞	20⅞
Good Ordinary	22⅛	22¼	22⅜	22⅜
Low Middling	23⅝	23¾	23⅞	23⅞
Middling	24	24⅛	24¼	24¼
Good Middling	24⅜	24½	24⅝	24⅝

Liverpool.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry has been noted for State and Western Flour, and prices have been quoted rather steadier for desirable lots, which have not been offered less freely. [illegible]

Southern Flour has been in light stock and good request at full rates. [illegible]

FRUITS—Trade has been dull at about former figures; [illegible]

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quoted decidedly stronger for desirable samples of both Spring and Winter, holders of which have been less urgent in their offerings, while the demand has been fair, partly for export, though mostly for milling purposes, closing firmly and buoyantly at the improved prices. [illegible]

GUNNY CLOTH—[illegible]

HEMP—[illegible]

HONEY—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—[illegible]

METALS—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—Crude Whale has been in some request, [illegible]

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet, but about steady as to price, [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been slow of sale for early delivery, [illegible]

SEEDS—Grass Seeds have been dull at yesterday's figures. [illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—[illegible]

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in moderate demand, [illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

WHISKY—Has been very moderately inquired for [illegible]

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have shown but little animation for British ports, though rates have been without material alteration. [illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 19, 1872.

There was a brisk trade in horned Cattle on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards; [illegible]

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, April 19.—FLOUR—Demand light; holders firm; [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, April 19.—TOBACCO active; sales, 225 hhds.; [illegible]

OSWEGO, April 19.—FLOUR advanced 25c. on all grades; [illegible]

BUFFALO, April 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, April 19.—FLOUR—Demand light; holders firm; [illegible]

TOLEDO, April 19.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT active and higher; [illegible]

DETROIT, April 19.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

CLEVELAND, April 19.—WHEAT active and higher; [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, April 19.—COTTON firm; Middling 22⅞c.; [illegible]

SAVANNAH, April 19.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling 22⅞c.; [illegible]

GALVESTON, April 19.—COTTON strong; good Ordinary, [illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 19—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. [illegible]

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for the account, [illegible]

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money, and [illegible]

PARIS, April 19.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 4,000,000 francs during the week. Rentes opened at 55f. 27c., and closed at 55f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, April 19—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.@11½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. [illegible]

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is firm. [illegible]

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.@11½d. [illegible]

LONDON, April 19.—Spirits PETROLEUM, 10d.@11d. ₱ gallon.

[illegible]

HAVANA, April 19.—EXCHANGE buoyant; on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, [illegible] ₱ cent. premium; short sight, [illegible] ₱ cent. premium; on London, [illegible] ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, [illegible] ₱ cent. premium.

FURNITURE.

GEORGE A. CLARKE, NO. 747 BROADWAY, is prepared to furnish, for cash or on his POPULAR SCALE OF MONTHLY PAYMENTS, every description of fashionable furniture, carpets, mirrors, spring and hair mattresses, &c. City and country houses furnished to order on liberal terms.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &c., at the new first-class warehouse, built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, elevator, &c., Nos. 108 to 114 East 23d-st., near 4th-av. The public is invited to examine the superior accommodations, light, ventilation, safety, &c., which this warehouse possesses over all others. JOHN H. MORRELL.

STORAGE AND SAFE KEEPING FOR furniture, baggage, &c.; stored on elevators; separate closed compartments always accessible, with choice of warehouses. HAEGER'S warehouses, 4th-av., from 32d to 33d sts., open to 9 P. M., and No. [illegible] 6th-av., the oldest, best-experienced, most extensive, complete and thoroughly-equipped establishments in America.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts of No. 13 4th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLIN & BAYLES.

PARLOR AND SOFA BEDS.—PAYNE'S patents, No. 40 Bleecker-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 51 CHAMBERS-ST., April 19, 1872.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Trustees, held at the Banking-house this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to again visit us and remove from our midst our late and much esteemed fellow-member, Mr. James Slevin; and

Whereas, By this sudden and unexpected visitation of Divine providence we are deprived of the services and wise counsel of our late associate, we deem it proper and just to give expression to our feelings on the occasion of this bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Board have heard with unfeigned sorrow the death of our late associate and Vice-President, Mr. James Slevin, who but a few days ago bid fair to continue for a long time his career of charity and usefulness.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. James Slevin this bank has lost one of its best and most faithful members; the poor a friend indeed; the orphan a father. He was a man of sterling merit; in religion devoted; in commerce an example of honor; in society a gentleman, and in his family a kind indulgent and devoted husband and father.

Resolved, That this Board will attend the funeral of our late fellow member in a body, that a copy of these resolutions be engrossed, signed by the officers of the bank and sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be entered in full on the minutes.

HENRY HOGUET, President.

EDWARD BAYES, Secretary.

IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY, No. 51 CHAMBERS-ST., April 19, 1872.

At a special meeting of this Society, held this day, the President announced the death of Mr. James Slevin, whereupon resolutions similar to the foregoing were adopted. JAMES LYNCH, President. JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Secretary.

PARIS. AU PETIT ST. THOMAS, RUE DE BAC, NOS. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, NO. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This house, established upward of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found, at the lowest prices, the most complete assortment of SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES, INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS, WOOLENS, LACE, LINGERIE, READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES, MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS, COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS. ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICES.

GUERLAIN, NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving; [illegible] Eau de Cologne, [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST ISSUED.

THE MAY NUMBER OF LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE. An Illustrated Monthly of POPULAR LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

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For sale by all book and news dealers.

TERMS—Yearly subscription, $4. Single number, 35 cents.

Specimen number mailed, postage paid, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia, and No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

MACMILLAN & CO. NEW BOOKS. IMPORTANT PHILOLOGICAL WORK. A DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY. By HENSLEIGH WEDGWOOD, late Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. Second edition, thoroughly revised and corrected by the author, and extended to the classical roots of the languages, with an introduction on the formation of language.

"Besides a lengthy and interesting essay in defense and explanation of his theory of the origin of languages, Mr. Wedgwood has compiled a thorough dictionary of derivative words, which will be of very great service to all who are in any way engaged in this attractive study."—*New-York Times.*

In one volume, imperial 8vo. Price, $8.

AN INTRODUCTION TO GREEK AND LATIN ETYMOLOGY. By JOHN PEILE, M. A. Second edition revised. One volume. Cloth, $3 50.

LEGENDS OF OLD TESTAMENT CHARACTERS, from the Talmud and other sources. By Rev. S. BARING-GOULD, M. A., author of "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," &c. One volume. Cloth, $2.

MACMILLAN & CO., No. 38 Bleecker-st., New-York.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF BOOKS. The stock of Books of M. DOOLADY, NO. 105 NASSAU-ST., MUST BE SOLD BEFORE THE 1ST OF MAY. It is therefore offered and sold WITHOUT REGARD TO COST. CALL IN and EXAMINE.

NOW READY—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for MAY, with portraits, characters, physiognomy, psychology, ethnology, &c. 30 cents, $3 a year. Newsmen have it. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THREE LECTURES ON STRICTURE and its instant cure by the Wrethrotome, with type cases of each variety, varicocele, arrest of development, and other abnormal conditions, with their modern treatment. By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., No. 42 5th-av. Twelve 3-cents to J. S. REDFIELD, No. 140 Fulton-st.

PROPOSALS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

PROPOSALS FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

The Directors of this Company are prepared to receive tenders for the construction and delivery at Suspension Bridge of eighteen freight locomotives, to be made according to drawings and specifications, similar to and interchangeable in their parts with engines already in the service, built by the "Rhode Island Locomotive Works," Providence.

Also, for six four-wheeled tank switching engines, to be constructed similar to an engine in the service named "John Fildes," built by "Baldwin Locomotive Works," Philadelphia, to be delivered same as aforementioned engines.

Drawings and sample locomotives may be seen and other information obtained on application to the Company's Mechanical Superintendent, Mr. Robinson, at Hamilton, Ontario.

The switching engines are to be delivered by 31st August next, and the freight engines by 31st October next.

The Company wish each tender to specify the terms on which earlier delivery of freight engines will be insured by the builders—providing, if practicable, that four shall be delivered in July, four in August, five in September and five in October.

Sealed tenders marked "Tender for Locomotives," and stating times of delivery of locomotives, addressed to the undersigned, will be received not later than the 30th day of April instant.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Yours faithfully, JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.

GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, CANADA, 17th April, 1872.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., April 5, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., FRIDAY, May 17, 1872, for removing, by dredging, from the channel between the piers at Oak Orchard Harbor, N. Y., thirteen thousand (13,000) cubic yards, more or less, of silt clay, gravel, and such other material, not rock, as may be found; measurements to be made in dump scows.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office, where all possible information will be given. Contracts and bonds as usual.

JOHN M. WILSON, Major of Engineers, United States Army.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM K. THORN, plaintiff, against LAWRENCE SHEIL and Lucy, his wife; James Sheil and Elizabeth, his wife; Christopher Sheil and Catharine, his wife; Geo. Potter and Margaret, his wife; William Coulter, Margaret Coulter, Randel Johnson and Mary Johnson, defendants.—Amended Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 257 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 21, 1872. W. K. THORN, JR., Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Horatio Gomes vs. the Beekman Fire Insurance Company.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 19th day of March, 1872, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to present the same in writing to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, at No. 183 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of September, 1872; and that in default of such claimants presenting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the said action and proceeding and of any distribution of the assets of the said company which may be made therein.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1872. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$50,000 WANTED FOR THE PURPOSE of working two first-class iron furnaces; they will yield a profit of from three to five per cent. a month; the furnace property cost over $300,000 in cash; we are now organizing a stock company, capital $300,000, and propose to sell $100,000 of the stock in sums of $1,000 or more, for $50,000 as a working capital; the furnaces are capable of making 8,000 tons of pig iron annually, at a profit of over $20 per ton. Apply to THOMAS H. WAGSTAFF, No. [illegible] Broadway.

$10 DAILY MADE BY AGENTS for our book; 1,000 selections from 400 standard authors; 400 engravings; price $12; sales exclusive; send $2 40 for the book. PECKHAM & MITCHELL, No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—A SPECIAL OR general partner, with $20,000 in cash, to engage in a safe business in the vicinity of New-York, that will pay twenty-five per cent. on the investment; the best of reference will be given. Address Box No. 5,917 New-York Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A WHOLESALE house in this City, well established and doing a safe business, desires a partner who will put in $40,000 to $50,000 capital. Address G. M., Box No. 4,[illegible] New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE death of the proprietor, a well-established trunk and bag manufacturing business, with a large run of good trade. Apply to FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 120 Chambers-st.

ICE CREAM.

DUNNINGTON & KEIGH. Ice-cream made from pure cream only; superior in quality and below the prices of any other establishment; families, hotels, restaurants, church entertainments and the trade supplied. Depots, Nos. [illegible] 4th-av. and 1,[illegible] Broadway.

BILLIARD TABLES.

$165.—BILLIARD-TABLES EQUAL to best made, at forty per cent. less cost; [illegible] AMERICAN BILLIARD-TABLE COMPANY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

FERRY LEASES, MARKET CELLARS LEASES, AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

The Comptroller will sell at the new County Court-house, on TUESDAY, April 23, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of five years from May 1, 1872:

The lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Grand-st., New-York, to the foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Houston-st., New-York, to the foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the Ferry franchise as now established from the foot of Desbrosses-st., New-York, to the foot of Harsimus-st., Jersey City.

The lease of the Ferry franchise from the foot of Barclay-st., New-York, to Hoboken, New-Jersey.

The Cellars of the various markets throughout the City.

Several lots, tenements and buildings belonging to the City of New-York.

Should it be determined to sell, lease, rebuild or remove any of the markets during the term for which leases are granted under the sale, the leases for the cellars under the markets may, at the option of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, be canceled, and no deduction of rent or damages will be allowed by the Corporation therefor.

Should any part of the bulkheads, wharves and piers connected with any of the ferries be required by the Department of Docks at any time during the term for which the leases are sold, such bulkheads, wharves and piers, or such portions of them as may be required, shall be given up by the lessees, and no deduction of rent or damages allowed for the premises so taken.

A list of the property to be leased, with the terms and conditions of sale, may be had on application at the Comptroller's office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 9, 1872.

SAMUEL P. AVERY'S COLLECTION OF FOREIGN PAINTINGS, Now on exhibition at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 23 and 24.

They number 150, painted by ninety different artists, and were only procured by careful search and liberal expenditure during a seven months' tour through the art capitals of Europe, nearly all were bought directly from the artists and many painted expressly to order. Arriving late in the season, Mr. Avery has not been able to expose so many and such large works in his small rooms, therefore for their proper display, and on the solicitation of many patrons of art, he places them for public competition. Among them is a GRAND CLASSIC COMPOSITION BY BOUGUEREAU, BOUGHTON'S LARGEST WORK, A STUDY BY PAUL DELAROCHE, and very fine examples by such favorite artists as Boulanger, Brillouin, Baugniet, Beranger, Bakalowicz, Coomans, Caraud, Comte, Duverger, Detaille, Desgoffe, Ercoiani, Frère, Fauvelet, Gide Guet, Hublin, Jourdan, Koek-Koek, Landelle, Leurel, Leyendecker, Merle, Meyer, of Bremen; Plassan, Preyer, Rudaux, Tissot, Toulmouche, Verboeckhoven, Veltz, Vibert, Willems, Zamacois, &c., with many new and rising artists, forming the most novel, varied, desirable and valuable collection ever made by Mr. Avery.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 20, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:

Fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo *M. M. Frances.*

Immediately after, on Pier No. 6 East River: Fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo *Due Fratelli.*

Immediately after, on Pier No. — East River: Fresh Mountain Oranges and Palermo Lemons, cargo *Star of Ocean.*

Immediately after, within their store: 1,000 boxes fresh Mountain Oranges, ex *Ismailia.*

C. A. ROBERTS, Auctioneer.

BY HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS IN REAL ESTATE. No. 602 6th-av., near 35th-st., Will sell on MONDAY, April 22, 1872, at 11 o'clock, at No. 64 West 124th-st., between 5th-av. and Mount Morris-square, all the handsome household furniture contained in said house, consisting of elegant velvet and Brussels carpets, stair-carpets, oil-cloths, parlor suites, cottage bedroom sets, handsome oak sideboard, oak extension-table, mattresses, feather-beds, china, glass, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at the house.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 130,000 tons of Scranton Coal at public auction on WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock, at No. 28 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

GEO. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—OF HOUSEHOLD FURniture at No. 80 Macdougal-st., on SATURDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock A. M. GEO. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of April, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN L. MANSFIELD, of Nyack, County of Rockland, in said district, ISAAC M. FREESE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and THEODORE W. FREESE, of Trenton, N. J., who have carried on business for the longest period during the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition for adjudication of bankruptcy, in the City of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the register, No. 332 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of April, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS LEBERMAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and ADOLPH LEBERMAN, of Sheboygan, in the County of Sheboygan and State of Wisconsin, who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of Lewis Leberman; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate and the estate of each of them, will be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Room No. 3, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of April, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDMUND C. MARSHALL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 30th day of April A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES STERNHEIMER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Moses Sternheimer, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of May, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New York, on the 18th day of April, 1872. ap20-law3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. WOODS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William D. Woods, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of May, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of April, 1872. ap20-law3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. HUBBEL and EDWARD A. CHAPEL, bankrupts.—At Hudson, N. Y., the 18th day of April, 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles C. Hubbel and Edward A. Chapel, composing the firm of Hubbel & Chapel, of the City of Hudson, in the County of Columbia, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. SAMUEL EDWARDS, Assignee, &c. a20-law3wS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. WOODS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William D. Woods, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1872. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York City. ap20-law3wS*

COAL.

1,000 CHALDRONS BEST COKE, at $3 50 a chaldron, delivered. Manhattan Coke office, 18th-st. and Avenue C. J. SMITH.

IMPORTED CANNEL COAL—$[illegible] PER ton, hand-picked and delivered. Send orders to importer's yard, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av.

ASTROLOGY.

PROF. LISTER, ASTROLOGER, FROM Boston, can be consulted at No. 74 Lexington-av., [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 2 o'clock—Il Trovatore—Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mr. Wachtel.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Plot and Passion. Matinée at 1½—A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing, &c.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Lalla Rookh—Matinée at 2. Sunday evening—Concert.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—London Assurance—Mr. Charles Mathews, Miss Fleecy Mordaunt.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Poll and Partner Joe—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Mark Smith. Matinée at 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Article 47.—Mr. George H. Griffiths and Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—Mr. G. L. Fox and Martens Family. Matinée at 2.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—Little Don Giovanni.—The Chapman Sisters. Matinée at 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Variety Performance—The Vokes Troupe. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and Evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Negro Minstrelsy—Farces.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—Fair in aid of the Homeopathic Surgical Hospital.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—McEvoy's Hibernicon. Matinée at 2.

ROBINSON HALL.—Matinée at 2—Recitation by Little Ollie Goldsmith.

FIFTH-AVENUE, No. 161.—Exhibition of Selous' Painting of Jerusalem.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—Exhibition of Paintings.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings and Statuary.

The New-York Times.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
The Semi-Weekly, two copies, one year	5
The Semi-Weekly, ten copies one year. (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
The Weekly Times, five copies, one year	8
The Weekly Times, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The Weekly Times, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The Weekly Times, fifty copies, one year	50
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

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These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The New-York Times has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. The dispatches we are now receiving from Cincinnati and other points in the West afford examples of the thorough and impartial manner in which our correspondents will perform their work. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

The President has sent to the House of Representatives a message in response to a resolution, passed some time since, asking for information concerning the grounds of his action against the Kuklux in South Carolina. We commend it to the attention of citizens who have any inclination to support a coalition with the Democrats. It is a succinct and unvarnished statement of the nature and intent of the Kuklux conspiracy, showing that it dominated a dozen counties in one State, overrode the State laws, defied the Courts, and deprived a large class of citizens of their civil and political rights, and all this by the exercise of the most atrocious violence. We ask all rational and patriotic men what would be the effect on the now cowed Kuklux of a victory which *they thought* was a Democratic one, and also how an Executive elected by Democratic votes would be able to deal with them?

"Don't misrepresent facts—don't tell untruths"—is the excellent "code" laid down by HORACE GREELEY and his gushers. When do they mean to act up to it? Yesterday Mr. GREELEY stated that Mr. W. E. DODGE, Chairman of the Wednesday meeting, had given evidence against Mr. MURPHY before the Congressional Investigating Committee. A long patch of evidence is then quoted. Now, will it be credited that this story is a fabrication from beginning to end? Such is the fact. *Mr. William E. Dodge was not, even before the Committee in question, and never at any time or in any place gave the evidence put into his mouth by the Tribune.* Is this what the schoolboy [illegible] call "honorable journalism?" Most rational men will be disposed to regard it as a very bad form of cheating.

[illegible]-seven members of the House were found, yesterday, to vote against Mr. WILLARD's Civil Service Reform bill. On its merits this bill is a fair subject for criticism, but the debates which have occurred at three separate times go to show that the Republicans who opposed it are not in favor of any thorough civil service reform. They believe, with their leader and chief spokesman, Mr. B. F. BUTLER, that any measure of this kind is a device of the enemy, against which it is their duty to protect the President. But it is evident, from Mr. GARFIELD's powerful speech, that the President is not only not desirous of Mr. BUTLER's kind offices, but that he is in earnest in the civil service reform, and was so long before he had any avowed enemy in the Republican Party. Our own conviction is fixed that he has done so dangerous to him or to the country as the men who, in Congress, oppose and embarrass his repeated efforts for reform.

Now that it is apparent that Mr. GREELEY is drifting over to the Democracy, his affiliation with the Tammany Ring as Chairman of the Bogus Republican General Committee is intelligible. He intended to slip into the Democratic camp through that door. But when CONNOLLY, TWEED and their Ring associates came to grief, Mr. GREELEY marches off to Cincinnati with a Revenue Tariff plank on his shoulder as a peace-offering to the National Democracy. Meanwhile, the Democrats who go for a Hybrid Presidential nominee, do so for the purpose of drawing the *Tribune* into the support of Copperhead candidates for State officers.

The gushing essayists of the *Tribune* are not getting on very well in the task of reducing their theories to practice. Yesterday they fabricated two or three letters in praise of themselves, and added a few remarks in the same handwriting and style about the "code of journalism"—a subject on which a perpetual drizzle of hypocrisy is kept up in the *Tribune* office. If some of the young gentlemen, instead of lecturing on journalism so much, would work at it a little harder, it might be much better for them. They say it is wrong to commit a "fraud." Well, is it not a fraud to concoct a letter in a newspaper office, and then pretend that it comes from one of the public? That is a sweet little trick which the *Tribune* is constantly practicing. It says that its "code" is to tell the truth. Did it tell the truth when it called Senator TRUMBULL a traitor, a bribe-taker, and an infamous man? Did it tell the truth when it said, yesterday, that "TOM MURPHY" got up last Wednesday's meeting at the Cooper Institute? What do some of the people who think it so very wicked to "attribute motives" to the Schurz faction think of the tactics pursued by that faction toward its opponents?

The report of the majority of the Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Superintendent MILLER is, as will be perceived, entirely satisfactory to the public, and may be read with advantage by all who believed that MILLER was an "injured innocent." We trust that Mr. FOLEY's resolution will be promptly acted on.

The Republican Party on Trial.

We are not of those who believe that the Republican Party will be eternal. Like all great organizations, it will do its part in history, and make way for something better adapted to the times. It has already won a name in American annals which will always be remembered with honor. It began with the highest enthusiasm and noblest purpose—the struggle with the most firmly-defended and powerful system of injustice which the world has seen. Though defeated, it renewed the struggle. By the madness of its adversaries, the contest was transferred from the field of politics to that of war, and the Republican Party became not merely the guardian of liberty, but the defender of the life of the nation. Through the most terrific civil contest of modern times, it led the councils as well as the military movements of the Northern people. Its present civil head guided its armies. Under his leadership, a struggle long doubtful, resulted in complete success.

The same great organization was then put on trial, as to its worthiness to lead the counsels of the nation in peace. The people decided by an overwhelming vote again to entrust the Republican Party with power. For nearly eight years, amid many difficulties, it has undertaken the immense task of governing a conquered district of vast size, of reuniting hostile States, of amalgamating a rebellious population with their conquerors, of bestowing rights upon a late servile and ignorant multitude and protecting them as wards trusted to the nation's honor. We do not assert that this most difficult and responsible labor has been perfectly performed. There are many things doubtless which could have been better done, and some which should have been left undone. There are delicate and perplexing questions not yet settled in the administration of the Southern States. Still we do confidently assert that there is no instance in history, where a great and conquering political party has administered such vast and complicated affairs so wisely and so safely.

Take the uniform experience of Europe in putting down rebellions and finishing revolutions. France exiled, after her religious civil wars, almost her whole Huguenot population. Still later, the excesses of the popular party, in 1793, left seeds of revolution and convulsion which have been ripening ever since. In England and Ireland the passions of the conquering party subjecting Ireland, have exposed that unhappy island to discord, discontent and civil war during every generation; and in England itself, the excesses of both Puritan and Royalist left wounds which time has hardly healed yet. When did ever a conquering party inaugurate toward rebels such mild and humane legislation, as the Republicans have done, ever since the surrender of LEE? Not a rebel leader has been executed, hardly one ever punished. Where is there an instance of more humane and wise administration than this same party has exercised toward the negroes? Under their wise guidance, emancipation, instead of being a convulsion, or the overthrow of all industrial interests, or the degradation of the laboring classes, as was feared, has been a healthful and invigorating change. Disregarding the prejudices of race, the Republicans have conferred the right of suffrage on these emancipated slaves as a means of protection. Wisely considering that in a Republic, education is the basis of liberty, they have provided for their mental training. To them, as to the whites, they have opened all offices and every career. To the surprise of the world, under such generous and judicious legislation, the blacks have shown themselves worthy of freedom. No excesses have been committed, no agrarian laws have been introduced, no predatory classes have been formed.

The negroes have produced the great crop of the South, to an extent, in value equal to the best under slavery. They are orderly, law-loving, and without a spirit of revenge toward the whites. They have used their liberties as well as any emancipated population was ever known to use them. If adventurers have here or there employed the negroes, to carry out personal and disgraceful ends, it is no more than our own white demagogues often do with our own lower class. The criticisms on the success of the Republican Party at the South are too much from an impracticable and *doctrinaire* stand-point. Where did any country or party ever succeed better with an emancipated people? What would our opponents have done?

More than this, this great party had the enormous problem to solve of paying off gradually one of the heaviest national debts of modern times, and at the same time of not burdening the people too severely. We do not assert that in this also they have done perfectly. We have often, as is well known, criticised the action of Congress keenly on this subject. Still, what party ever did better? Where was ever an instance known of such an immense amount of debt paid, and such great reduction of taxation brought about? The financial policy of the country may not have been perfectly wise, yet we stand now in an unexampled position of prosperity and financial success before the world.

Beyond all this, we had on our hands the interests of those unfortunate wards of the nation, the Indians. The policy which the party under Gen. GRANT has just introduced is certainly one which every right-minded man must approve. If it does not succeed it will not be because it is not humane or wise. No other party has ever offered a better. Now, this great organization, with all this record of grand successes, is again to be on trial before the people. We do not suppose, as we said in the beginning, that it is to be eternal. We do not suppose that all wisdom is inclosed within its ranks. Its day must come, like that of all parties. But we do not see that there is anything at this present election which should break it up. The real opponent of its policy—the Democratic Party—dare not enter the trial before the people. This alone is a testimony to its wise and successful career. If broken at all, it will only be by defection in its own ranks on merely personal issues.

The Responsibility for the Charter.

A great many sombre prophecies are being made in regard to the probable effects of the Committee of Seventy's Charter. The officials of whom it makes a clean sweep are, of course, very nearly united in the opinion that it will turn out a practical failure, and the majority of them will use their utmost efforts, between now and the date of election, to enable their prediction to be fulfilled. It cannot be too distinctly understood that the new charter has been passed in obedience to the almost unanimous demand of the citizens of New-York, and that on them alone rests the responsibility for its results. It was universally conceded that a system of local administration which allowed the tax-payers to be so shamefully robbed as TWEED's Charter did, could be no longer tolerated. On the 7th of November last the people recorded their emphatic judgment on this point, and gave evidence, moreover, that they accepted the Committee of Seventy as the faithful custodians of the destinies of Reform. It became the obvious duty of this body of representative citizens—a body whose collective character and abilities have never been surpassed in this community—to take the necessary steps, on behalf of the people, to reorganize the chaotic fabric of a condemned administration of local affairs. This duty involved the drawing up of a comprehensive scheme of City Government, by which existing abuses might be swept away and past errors might be remedied. A work like this required a combination of administrative experience, of legal ability, and of political foresight; it demanded close study, patient research and the exercise of both tact and judgment. The Committee of Seventy could fulfill all these requisites, and from no other local or State organization could they be expected. In common with the mass of Reformers, we, therefore, accepted the result of the Committee's labors as being the best charter we could possibly obtain under existing circumstances. Nobody pretends that it is an absolutely perfect instrument, or one in whose details actual experience may not reveal much that requires amendment; but the great majority of our citizens are perfectly content to give it a fair trial, and have every reason to be sanguine about its present and prospective influence in the field of local politics.

Seeing, therefore, that somebody had to be trusted, we trusted the Committee of Seventy; and now that their work is about to pass into law, we look for the co-operation of all honest men in giving due effect to its provisions. So far as can be judged, the representatives of the people have creditably discharged themselves of a delicate and difficult duty. On the third Tuesday of April, we hope to see that the people are equally mindful of the responsibility which now rests upon their shoulders. First, as we have frequently insisted, there is a careful and thorough house-to-house canvass to be made of the voters of the City. Before candidates can be selected on the principle of proportional representation, it is of course essential that the basis of representation should be accurately defined. If Reformers want to be adequately represented, they must do their best to facilitate the labor of the various associations who will take in hand the task of ascertaining their numbers. Should the Reform element exist in one Senatorial District in the proportion of two-thirds of the whole vote, it would, of course, be suicidal, besides involving a rejection of the minority principle, to nominate nine candidates to represent them. They are clearly entitled to have six out of the nine, but before these six can be put in nomination the proportionate strength of the Reformers in the district must be ascertained. A simple proviso like this applies to all the preparations for the approaching election of a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Education. It must be steadily borne in mind that on the character of the Aldermen will greatly depend the character of the heads of Departments. The legislative Department of the City Government must no longer be drawn from the ranks of third-rate Ward politicians. The position is one which involves, under the new charter, the exercise of powers which men of high character and standing ought to be found ready to assume. We have no doubt that the party of Reform will be able to secure the services of such men as have, of late years, been conspicuous by their absence from local politics. We trust that the utmost promptitude will be displayed in enabling their measures of preliminary organization to be perfected.

Senator Trumbull and Centralization.

The more closely one looks at the leaders of the Cincinnati movement, the more unsubstantial and unsatisfactory their promises of reform appear. We by no means deny that the movement will be sustained by some sincere Republicans, who hope to find in it real aid for certain reforms to which they attach great importance. But this class of adherents—or more properly speaking, this class of well-wishers—of the movement must be discouraged when they undertake to sift the professions and records of the men by whom the movement is engineered, to find how little more they have to hope for from them than from the legitimate organization of the Republican Party. Take, for instance, Mr. TRUMBULL's attitude with reference to "centralization." There are a great many thoughtful men in the Republican Party who believe that the tendency to enlarge the sphere of the General Government and to trespass on the hitherto accustomed field of the State Governments is an actual and a dangerous one. They have some grounds for their belief. No one who has attentively studied the currents of public opinion and the methods of thought into which our legislators have fallen during the past twenty years, will deny that patriotic men of conservative mind may sincerely entertain grave fears upon this particular tendency in our Government. These men read Senator TRUMBULL's emphatic statements. They know the responsible position he occupies as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate—a position which requires and enables him to watch closely the developments in legislation with reference to the Constitution. They naturally accept him as an authority, and believe that the evils he portrays exist in special magnitude under President GRANT, and they infer that the Senator can be relied on to oppose them. But in point of fact, the evils Mr. TRUMBULL enlarges upon are not the outgrowth of the period covered by Gen. GRANT's Administration; and Senator TRUMBULL cannot be relied on to oppose them, because his record proves that when it was politic to do so, he fostered and even created them.

There has been a marked tendency of our Government toward centralization for many years. It was so even under the slave power. The Fugitive Slave law, the attempt to force slavery into the territories by aid of the Federal Executive, the curiously sweeping doctrines of the Dred Scott decision, showed its existence in the three Departments of the Government respectively. Pernicious as were these developments of the idea, the idea itself was the natural product of the growth of the country, of whose rapidly advancing power and dazzling increase in prestige, the Federal Government was the exponent. That this Government should attract to itself all the powers latent in the Constitution was inevitable, and had long been foreseen, (and desired as well,) not less by such staunch Democrats as JAMES MADISON and EDMUND RANDOLPH, of Virginia, than by the bolder HAMILTON, and the eccentric, but sagacious, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, of our own State. When the war broke out, the powers of the Federal Government were, of course, taxed to the utmost, and every addition possible, by even forced interpretation of the Constitution, was made to them. When the rebellion collapsed, a still more trying emergency, calling for still more novel use of the Federal prerogatives, arose, and it was then that the severest strain was administered to the fundamental law. We were then called upon to uphold the white and negro Unionists of the South in rights which in the North were under the protection of the State Governments. It was in the performance of this task, more than in anything that has occurred under Gen. GRANT, that the accustomed interpretation of the Constitution was broken down.

In this work Senator TRUMBULL was a leader. It was he who contrived the Civil Rights bill, which, under the Thirteenth Amendment, prohibiting slavery, claimed for Congress the power to legislate for the enforcement of all the rights which the negroes possessed as freemen. This was a tremendous assumption, and far surpassed anything that can be attributed to the Kuklux law. The most that can be said against the latter is that it enforces the Fourteenth Amendment, by legislating for individuals instead of proceeding against States—a method open to question, but by no means palpably unconstitutional. But Mr. TRUMBULL's bill did not seek to exercise unquestioned powers by doubtful methods. It sought to exercise powers concerning the very existence of which there was grave doubt. When it came before the Supreme Court it was decided to be unconstitutional on that ground. Yet the bill had been passed over the Presidential veto, and under vigorous pressure from Senator TRUMBULL, who lent it the full force of his authority, and the full advantage of his argumentative power. What does this [illegible] of Senator TRUMBULL's attitude toward centralization? Does it not show that in circumstances of political urgency he was its most strenuous advocate? Can he, then, be relied on to oppose centralized power should the Democratic Party make him President, and demand that they be allowed to use it in their own interest?

We might point out the utter disproportion between the danger threatened by centralization under the Republican Party, and that which would threaten the country from the same source under the Democratic Party. The difference arises from the essential difference in the aims of the two parties. But we reserve that for another day.

Mr. Rosa's Opera Season.

ADDISON tells us that angels can do no more than their best, and that the man who does his best "acts well" and "does nobly." Many are apt, in judging of the worth of any performance, to estimate it exclusively by standards of ideal excellence, without regard to what is practically attainable. For example, Mr. CARL ROSA's bold and enterprising experiment in Italian opera, now going on at the Academy, is held by some to be open to certain obvious criticisms. By others, again, his efforts are regarded as in the highest degree meritorious. In other words, Mr. ROSA has done his very utmost to please the public and to do credit to his managerial fame; and, to borrow the thought of the author of *Cato* again, whether able to command success or not, he has certainly deserved it.

This, clearly, and in spite of any passing objections, is the opinion of the public. The Academy has been packed as it was never packed before to listen to Mr. ROSA's combination. Each night the overflow from the seats has choked the aisles, the boxes have been filled to their utmost capacity, and the vast amphitheatre has boasted a sea of heads such as we never saw there before. If this had not been the case, Mr. ROSA would have been a heavy loser; and this is what is, perhaps, not generally understood. Some have grumbled at the high prices charged. This is certainly unreasonable, since, at the rates of the Nilsson season, the combination must have sung nightly to a loss, even had every seat been sold. When one artist of the four receives a clear third of the gross receipts, it will be seen that close calculating is needful to pay the other three, besides the cost of the rest of the company, chorus, rent, orchestra, gas, printing, and other inevitable charges. We are told that the receipts of the first week came up to twenty-four thousand dollars. At this rate, the opera has paid a profit; but it would not have done so with much less. We do not agree in the opinion that there was any possible risk of bad business with the combination; but, of course, all did not think alike, and Mr. ROSA's courage and public spirit, in shouldering the chance of a heavy deficit, is most praiseworthy.

As regards the artistic value of these memorable performances, opinions also, and very naturally, differ. But apart from their prodigious attractiveness, which must be accepted in a measure as a test of desert, it may fairly be asked with relation to this quartet, where can you find a better? In what European opera-house at this moment can you find, singing nightly in conjunction, four artists like SANTLEY, WACHTEL, PAREPA and PHILLIPS? It is all very well to criticise particular performances or special selections. Some of us may have heard this or that song, *scena* or concerted piece better interpreted, according to our lights, and may feel disposed to apply that severe habit of criticism which consists in comparing the immediate present with, so far as we know it, the whole of the past. But, granting this experience and this privilege, we imagine that in all fairness the combination must be confessed to be without precedent, and thus to justify the public taste which has made the houses so. It is to be borne in mind, whatever hypercriticism may be brought to bear on the subject, that each of the four great singers of the combination has a first-rate European reputation; and that each has been repeatedly the central and sufficing attraction of a lyric entertainment. Mr. SANTLEY is admitted to be the foremost of baritones; Mme. PAREPA is the queen of florid vocalization; Mr. WACHTEL has a voice that is literally amazing, and a magnetic power that those who find most fault with his style are yet compelled to admit, and Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, the first of American contraltos, and withal one of our best actresses, has firm hold of the popular affection. Last night, in presence of a magnificent audience, these singers won a fresh triumph in "Lucrezia Borgia,"—an opera giving splendid opportunities to all four; to-day "Il Trovatore," which obstinately refuses to be shelved, is to be sung, and next week we are to have "William Tell."

With next week the season ends. Its financial prosperity is already assured; but we hold it only fair to give honor to whom honor is due, and to thank Mr. ROSA, in the name of the public, for an artistic achievement that is without a parallel. It is well known that Mr. ROSA, unlike some managers, has a genuine respect for art, and an honest desire for its elevation. He has probably made very little money by his present experiment, his expenses being simply enormous. And we are heartily glad, however, that Mr. ROSA has won enviable repute without actually losing money, in an enterprise which has proved, among other things, that the people of New-York will support on the lyric stage, with unbounded liberality, that which is really attractive; and that, as we have often urged, the general mistake of managers hitherto has consisted not in spending too much on their operas, but too little. Whenever Mr. ROSA returns here, he will find a cordial greeting, for he has kept all his promises, treated the public with entire good faith—more than can be said for some "impresarios" whom we have seen here.

MINOR TOPICS.

It would be timely for the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, CARL SCHURZ's paper, to reprint the eloquent articles in which, in March, 18[illegible], it indignantly denounced CARL SCHURZ's late [illegible] that proclamation to demand a leading foreign mission in the name of the German Republicans.

TOM FIELDS, who, greatly to the public disgust, continues to dishonor a seat in a Republican House of Assembly, avowed his intention, in one of his accustomed harangues, to join the Cincinnati movement for the purpose of "smashing" the Republican Party. He has already, along with TWEED, CONNOLLY and SWEENY, "smashed" the Democratic Party. It is to be hoped that DAVID D. and "TOM" sandwiched between GREELEY and MANIERRE, will put in an appearance at Cincinnati. The hybrid demonstration, thus adorned, would become decidedly sensational, and so far as results are concerned, as decidedly—a "fizzle."

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper for April 6, 1861, contained an excellent full-page engraving of the office-seekers in the ante-room of the White House besieging President LINCOLN after his first inauguration. The two most prominent figures in this engraving were CARL SCHURZ, in an attitude of utter despair, and HORACE GREELEY comforting him in his distress. FRANK LESLIE should now republish that spirited engraving.

Yesterday, EMMA COUCH, the young woman who attempted to black-mail Rev. Dr. CARTER, withdrew her plea of "not guilty." She thus confesses her crime and hopes, by virtue of that confession, to escape punishment. There is no possible virtue in a confession of guilt when the evidence against the criminal is conclusive. The punishment of this woman is necessary to the safety of the community, especially as she has induced a wild Bohemian to give renewed currency to her lies. Her counsel will now attempt to show that she is thoroughly repentant, and that it would be a "cruel" thing to persist in prosecuting a repentant woman. He will say nothing about the cruelty of attempting to blast the character of an exemplary man.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS delivered an address to working men in Boston on Thursday night, in which he promised that if they would stand by one another they should elect a President in 1876. It is singular that Mr. PHILLIPS should postpone this happy occurrence so long. It would have been quite as easy to prophecy the election of Judge DAVIS next Fall, and such a prophecy would have been much more pleasant to his audience. Mr. PHILLIPS further said that he wanted to have affairs so regulated that money should be worth three per cent. instead of ten; and that all working men should have gardens, books, and beautiful things generally. Every humane man will join in the latter wish, although the impossibility of its realization is perfectly evident. Legislation cannot make all men rich, neither would a fall in the price of money bring to the working men any of the benefits which Mr. PHILLIPS fancies would follow.

The curiosities of criticism would make a most interesting chapter of a new series of the curiosities of literature. The *Herald*, a day or two since, contained a strikingly original criticism of the performance of "Il Trovatore" at the Academy. The writer found fault with the interpretation of the part of "Leonardo," and also asserted that though Miss PHILLIPS' singing was "emphatic and effective," and characterized by "dramatic power," "sweetness and sympathetic feeling," that artist suffers from a "malformation of the throat which cannot be remedied." The critic highly approved of WACHTEL's singing of a "cantaville," and unhesitatingly affirmed that "there was a complete absence of the constantly recurring defect of unevenness of singing in the rendering of this song." A "cantaville" is undoubtedly a very peculiar sort of thing, but that it can be characterized by a complete absence of a defect which constantly recurs, is hardly credible. A much more probable assertion is that which credits Mr. SANTLEY with much sweetness in singing "Il balm." If there is anything which ought to be sweet and soft it is a "balm" of any kind, and therefore what the critic says of SANTLEY may be easily believed. He adds: "The same tenderful sweetness combined with perfect clearness, and the purety in the notes as they wested fourth characterized his vocalization as on former occasions." Is not this the perfection of criticism?

It is hardly worth while to discuss the character of MAZZINI at this late day. The genius, the nobility and the faults of the man are buried with him. Still, when the assertion is so freely made that he never approved of assassination, a proper respect for the truth of history forbids that it should pass unnoticed. He was not concerned in ORSINI's attempt to assassinate NAPOLEON, for the reason that he was then at bitter feud with ORSINI. He did, however, instigate a follower to assassinate CHARLES ALBERT, and lent his own dagger for the purpose. The strongest evidence against him, however, is found in one of his letters, in which he recommended the formation of a band of eighty Italian youth, armed with daggers and sworn to assassinate all the Austrian officials in Lombardy and Venice. A more extensive scheme of assassination was never devised, and the letter, bearing MAZZINI's own signature, is a sufficient refutation of the assertion that he was a mild theorist who never consented to use the dagger for political ends.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"Lucrezia Borgia" was sung at the Academy last evening. The performance was one of the best of the season. Mr. SANTLEY suffered from a slight cold, but the voices of the other artists were in excellent condition, and the general work of interpretation was unexceptionable. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA sings with infinite taste the music allotted to *Lucrezia*, and her acting constantly gathers animation and force. The tender "Com'è bello" in the first act, when the duchess is wrapt in contemplation of the slumbering *Gennaro*; the passionate "Ami tua madre;" the defiant allegro agitato with which, commencing with the words "Oh! a te bada!" *Lucrezia* braves her husband; the dramatic "Infelice," and the cavatina, "M'odi, ah m'odi," were all recited by Mme. ROSA with unerring surety and ease, and with a variety of accent fully equal to the exactions of the part. Herr WACHTEL was heard to great advantage as *Gennaro*. His magnificent tones were as effective as ever in the concerted passages of the opera, and his recital of the single tenor air—"Di pescatore"—was distinguished by more tasteful phrasing than several better-known efforts. Herr WACHTEL's appearance and bearing were, of course, all that could be desired. He is not the warmest of actors, but the effect of his fine stage-presence is never injured by any lack of vivacity or any awkwardness; and after he leaves us, it will be a difficult matter to become reconciled to the concert-room [illegible] of most Italian tenors. Mr. SANTLEY's personation of *Il Duca* was marked by the quiet power discoverable in each of his delineations, and his scene with *Lucrezia*, in act the second, was decidedly impressive without being sensational. His vocal rendering of "Vieni, la mia vendetta," and of the succeeding allegro was naturally perfect. Hoarseness interfered somewhat yesterday with the smoothness of Mr. SANTLEY's sustained notes, but the delicious fluency of his delivery was none the less apparent. Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS supplied a capital picture of *Maffio Orsini*, and sang the brindisi, "Il segreto per esser felice," with spirit and brilliancy. It will be a pleasure to listen to a second rehearsal of "Lucrezia Borgia" by these performers. Last night's rendering was unquestionably a treat, and evidence of its appreciation was not wanting. Mme. ROSA and Herr WACHTEL were enthusiastically recalled after the second act; Mr. SANTLEY's "Vieni" was redemanded, but not conceded, and the drinking-song by Miss PHILLIPS was repeated. These, however, were but a few of the agreeable incidents of the entertainment. The chorus was throughout proficient, and the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. CARL ROSA, whose industry is on a plane with his talent, would have done credit to any opera-house in the world. At the matinée to-day "Il Trovatore" will be the attraction. "Martha" is to be represented on Monday.

THE BOSTON JUBILEE.

Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, we learn, has been approached with offers of engagement for the Boston jubilee. The acceptance of Mr. GILMORE's proposals would make it necessary for the lady to leave Europe at an earlier date than had been decided upon. A longer sojourn in the United States than was at first intended, would surely give the public no cause for complaint.

Dramatic.

BENEFIT FOR M. JUIGNET.

M. PAUL JUIGNET will benefit by a representation of French plays to occur at Bryant's Opera-house, in Twenty-third-street, near Sixth-avenue, on Tuesday evening next. The gentleman has striven hard for many years to place the French drama on a firm basis in New-York, and if he has not yet been successful, his struggles are none the less notable and deserving of a more substantial recognition than late entertainments have called out. The programme arranged for Tuesday holds forth a promise that attendance will be a matter of pleasure as well as of duty. One portion of the programme will be unusually attractive. A rehearsal of Musset's "Le Caprice" is to make known to the audience Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ as a French *comédienne*. Two other pieces—"Alexandre Dumas Fils," an apropos suggested by the recent appearance of the well-known dramatist as a reformer of the morals of the nation; and "Un Service à Blanchard"—will also be acted. We hope the house will be crowded.

THE KUKLUX OUTRAGES.

Message of the President on the Condition of the Outlaw Counties of South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The President transmitted the following message to the House to-day:

To the House of Representatives:

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of Jan. 25, I have the honor to submit the following, accompanied by the report of the Attorney-General, to whom the resolution was referred:

Representations having been made to me that in certain portions of South Carolina a condition of lawlessness and terror existed, I requested the then Attorney-General (Mr. AKERMAN) to visit the State, and, after personal examination, to report to me the facts in relation to the subject. On the 16th of October last he addressed a communication from South Carolina, in which he stated that in the Counties of Spartanburg, York, Chester, Union, Laurens, Newbury, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield there were combinations for the purpose of preventing the free political action of citizens who were friendly to the Constitution and the Government of the United States, and of depriving the emancipated class of the equal protection of the laws. These combinations embrace at least two-thirds of the active white men of those counties, and have the sympathy and countenance of the majority of the other third. They are connected with similar combinations in other counties and States, and no doubt are part of a grand system of criminal associations pervading most of the Southern States. The members are bound to obedience and secrecy by oaths which they are taught to regard as of higher obligation than the lawful oaths taken before civil Magistrates; they are organized and armed; they effect their objects by personal violence, often extending to murder; they terrify witnesses; they control juries in the State Courts and sometimes in the Courts of the United States; systematic spying is one of the means by which prosecution of the members is defeated. From information given by officers of the State and of the United States, and by credible private citizens, I am justified in affirming that the instances of criminal violence perpetrated by these combinations within the last twelve months in the above named counties could be reckoned by thousands.

I received information of a similar import from various sources, among which were the Joint Committee of Congress upon Southern Outrages, the officers of the State, the military officers of the United States on duty in South Carolina, the United States Attorney and Marshal and other officers of the Government, repentant and abjuring members of those unlawful organizations, persons specially employed by the Department of Justice to detect crimes against the United States, and from other credible sources. Most if not all of this information, except that I derived from the Attorney-General, came to me orally, and was to the effect that said counties were under the sway of powerful combinations popularly known as the "Kuklux Klan," the objects of which were by force and terror to prevent all political action not in accord with the views of the members, to deprive colored citizens of the right to bear arms, and of the right to a free ballot, to suppress schools in which colored children were taught, and to reduce the colored people to a condition closely akin to that of slavery; that these combinations were organized and armed, and had rendered the local law ineffectual to protect the classes whom they desired to oppress; that they had perpetrated many murders and hundreds of crimes of minor degree, all of which were unpunished, and that the witnesses could not safely testify in Courts there unless the more active members were placed under restraint.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 19, 1872.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Continuation of the Investigation Before the Special Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Naval Investigating Committee, to-night, heard Mr. COLLINS make a statement relative to the machinery made by him for the steamer *Saco*. According to the report of the Board of Engineers the main engine worked admirably, and they recommended that all the machinery be taken out except the main engine, the propeller and the shafting. Witness admitted the boiler was a failure. In view of the report he asked Engineer ISHERWOOD that the experiment be continued, but the latter did not consent, and required the machinery to be taken out, which was done, mainly at the expense of witness.

Chief-Engineer ISHERWOOD was recalled, and stated the conversation he had with Mr. SARGENT, a member of the Committee. It was to the effect that the witness thought, the contract with JOHN ROACH was an improper contract, and, therefore, ought not to have been made; he thought so now; the witness said in reply to Mr. ROBESON that he heard of the contract with ROACH at the New-York Navy-yard, and afterward applied to Secretary ROBESON to superintend the machinery of the *Tennessee*, at the same time telling him that if he had other views, he (the witness) would be satisfied.

Secretary ROBESON—And you came to me apparently on friendly terms. Did you say anything to me about the nature of the contract, or that the Government had been wronged?

WITNESS—No, Sir; and now I will ask what would you have said if I had mentioned that the contract was an improper one, and disadvantageous to the Government?

Secretary ROBESON—If you had said such engines could have been put into the *Tennessee* for $[illegible],000, I should have said I would investigate the matter.

WITNESS—If I had known that, I should have spoken to you about the matter.

Second Controller BROADHEAD could not account for the discrepancy between the check for payment for the loss of the steamer *Governor* and the voucher—the difference being $500.

JOHN M. BUTLER, clerk for S. P. BROWN's son, gave an account of the payment made on account of the steamer *Governor*.

JOHN ROACH, recalled—Said he would sell all the machinery taken out of the *Tennessee* for $[illegible],000; he would sell the boilers for $12,000, and the line-shafting for $6,000; the old machinery is his profit; the responsibility he assumed in the ten new boilers for the *Tennessee* will cost him $130,000.

The Chairman said he did not desire to call any other witnesses.

Mr. SARGENT remarked that he desired to ask Secretary ROBESON some questions, but, as it was now 10 o'clock, he would defer doing so till Monday night.

Senator CRAGIN testified he had been a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs for seven years; he knew the SECORS, who were men of high character; Mr. GRIMES was chairman of that Committee when the act appropriating $115,000 for settlement of their claims was passed; he thought it was CHARLES SECOR who said to him that he was doubtful about taking the money, as it might bar him from obtaining the further amount Government owed him; witness advised him to take the money, and told him he thought his other claims would not be barred thereby.

Secretary ROBESON said he wanted to call the Paymaster to explain the discrepancy between the voucher and the check in the payment for the loss of the *Governor*, and also to question Mr. CATTELL.

The Committee, at 10½ P. M., adjourned till Monday night, when it is understood they will close the investigation.

GRAINS OF THOUGHT.

Antidote to Democratic Poison—The Facts About Our Party, as Opposed to Fiction—Paragraphs Worth Reading and Remembering.

There is a great deal in the speeches and letters laid before the meeting at Cooper Institute, on Wednesday, which is too good to be lost. We hope the speeches in full have been attentively considered by our readers, but the few extracts which we here bring together will repay a second perusal. Let them be treasured up for future comparison with the "envenomed attacks" of Schurz & Co.:

THE TONE OF FEELING IN THE SOUTH.

The people of the South, when they attempted the overthrow of the Government, assumed all the responsibilities of the result; they intended to secure the perpetual slavery of the blacks; they failed, and the result of freedom and enfranchisement is felt to be an awful punishment. They cannot stand the idea of seeing their former slaves in many cases their political equals; but they really can have none but themselves to blame. They have a special dislike to Gen. Grant, as he was the successful leader of the army which finally subdued them. I have recently returned from an extended visit South, and with few exceptions, I found the leading men watching with great interest the progress of the Presidential campaign North. They remember that the Democratic party, with some noble exceptions, were opposed to the war, and in Congress and out, during its progress, predicted and apparently hoped for failure. They are now hoping for the success of the Democratic party, anticipating in that event that in some way—they do not see exactly how—the freedmen are to be made their political slaves, and their influence in a great measure destroyed. Their great hope now is in the success of the "Reform" movement, backed up, as they anticipate, by the Democrats, which, if successful, will give that party the control of the Government.—*Speech of William E. Dodge.*

THE TRUE ORIGIN OF THE "LIBERAL REPUBLICAN" MOVEMENT.

In the South one-half of its leaders adhere to the Confederate flag. The other half are endeavoring to outmove the carpet-baggers in an effort to secure the negro vote, and here in New-York, Tammany Hall, that died out last year in the members of the Ring, is seeking resurrection this year in the Liberal Republican movement. Tammany Hall is fearfully and wonderfully made. Her ways are wily and deep. She takes many shapes. Having lost all favor for herself in the public eye, she offers the Presidency to some Republican of her own choosing, and from her wits and wiles is born the Liberal Republican revelation.—*Speech of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.*

SENATOR FENTON AS A REFORMER.

Gov. Fenton has become in the Senate the champion of Reform in the administration of the Federal Government. And it is deeply to be regretted that he went through four years of office as Governor of New-York, from 1864 to 1868, without availing himself of any of his numerous opportunities to practice as Governor the style of executive reform that he defends as a Senator. Among the many opportunities offered him for the introduction of reform, "and purity of the Government in the State and nation," I well remember the infamous Tax Levy passed by the Legislature of 1868, and which he was in vain urged by the best of his political friends to veto. That Tax Levy, as Gov. Fenton well knew, was the result of a deliberate plan to plunder the over-taxed people of this City of millions and millions, for the double purpose of enriching its framers, corrupting the Legislature that passed it, and depriving the Republican Party of the vote of New-York at the approaching Presidential election. Nevertheless, Gov. Fenton approved the act—and this he did in spite of the almost unanimous protest of our leading citizens, without distinction of party.—*Gen. Sickles.*

FACTS ABOUT SENATOR TRUMBULL.

I may be permitted to say that Senator Trumbull obtained his seat in the Senate of the United States many years ago by a daring defiance of the Constitution of his own State. If my memory serves me, he held a high judicial office in Illinois when he was chosen to the Senate from the Legislature. The Constitution of Illinois provided that no judicial officer should be eligible to election to any other office during his term as Judge. Nevertheless, Senator Trumbull's friends in Illinois, with the full approval of their leader, disregarded the State Constitution and elected him, and the Senator successfully claimed at the hands of the Senate the seat in that body against the protests of Douglas, by the nullification of so much of the Constitution of the State as stood in his way. Nor has Senator Trumbull been more fortunate in adapting his practice to his polemics in respect to the equilibrium of the several branches of the Federal Government. In the famous McArdle case, which was understood to involve the power of the Executive in the execution of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, Senator Trumbull was employed by the Executive for a fee of $10,000, which was fixed in appreciation of his distinction at the Bar, to argue that case before the Supreme Court of the United States. He made, as was generally conceded, a very able argument, but he nevertheless seems to have doubted either his ability to convince the Court, or the disposition of the Court to be convinced; and he thereupon successfully exerted his great influence on Congress as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to put through an act taking away the jurisdiction of the Court, so that they could not decide the case against him. I don't discover in either of these incidents a better leader in the path of civil service reform or State rights than I am able to find among these honored statesmen who propose to seek their choice as heretofore, within the ranks of the Republican organization.—*Gen. Sickles.*

CHARACTER OF GEN. GRANT.

Of all the men I have seen in high station, there is not one with less pride of opinion or of place; not one more ready to revise his own judgments and weigh the suggestions of others; not one more anxious to do all things well, than he whose re-election you will aid to secure. No Administration, no party, no majority in Congress has ever so remorselessly investigated, purged and punished its own offenses; none was ever so courageous in meeting accusations, however ungratuitous or unpatriotic. When the many committees now searching for abuses shall report all their discoveries, the country will be struck by the contrast between the truth and the allegations, and not less by the contrast between the record of the present Administration and most of its predecessors.—*Senator Conkling's Letter.*

THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESIDENT.

During the Winter just ended I have held Courts in different places from Wyoming County to Albany, and I can truly say that the masses of the Republican Party are unmistakably in favor of re-electing President Grant. They know he is honest, and a safe and prudent Executive. They regard him as good a President as we have had since the organization of the Government. They are grateful to him for his great services in crushing the rebellion, for which the outside sympathizers and abettors of the Cincinnati movement hate him. They know he has no policy to enforce against the patriotic will of the people, and that he conforms to the acts of Congress. They readily forgive his errors and mistakes, because he is great enough to correct them himself. They love him for his virtues, and will re-elect him President.—*Letter from Judge Balcom.*

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

I cannot shut my eyes to the dangers of Republican divisions—dangers not only to the party itself and its future, but to the nation and its future also. Nor can any one else shut his eyes to the fact that the grandest reforms which the country owes to the fidelity of the Republican organization, were carried through when its unity and permanency were warred on by foes from its own household, who proclaimed, as is now again proclaimed, that its usefulness and ability to achieve great results had ended, and that the time had arrived for new affiliations. What it has done since then is, however, a noble heritage to bequeath to our children, illumining, as the record does, some of the brightest pages of our country's annals; and I have no fear, when impartial history records the administrative results of American Executives of our times, but that side by side with the once bitterly-criticised, but now universally honored Abraham Lincoln, will be found the name of Ulysses S. Grant.—*Letter from Vice-President Colfax.*

OFFICE-HOLDERS AND THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

They talk about this Convention in Philadelphia as an office-holders' Convention. Suppose we say the Convention of Cincinnati is to be an office-seekers' convention. I won't say it. You can think what you will about it [laughter]; but this much I do say, the National Convention that will meet this year at Philadelphia will have fewer office-holders in it, and fewer members of Congress than any Convention that has met in thirty years of the party in power. The office-holders have had little to do about it. In looking over the list of the delegates of eight States, I find only five office-holders elected from them all. I want you to remember this and take it home with you. Now, I will tell you how this matter is. You go to the sections of our country where they have no office-holders and you will find the Republican Party united, supporting the measures of the Administration and almost unanimous for Grant. [Applause.] But you go to the places like your own City of New-York, where you have got a vast number of office-holders and you have dissensions and divisions. And I tell you, to-night, it is this office-holding, and office-seeking, and these little personal and petty ambitions that are endangering the unity of the Republican Party, and inviting disaster. The great ideas, principles, and policy of the Republican Party today are stronger than the Republican Party itself; and you know it, and I know it.—*Senator Wilson's Speech.*

MILITARY SECRETARIES.

Mr. Trumbull told us that we had passed a law that military men should not do civil duties. Gentlemen, I am sorry he told you that, because it is not the fact. We did not pass any such law. We have a law that will not allow military men to be appointed to civil offices. But we have no law that prevents a man who is in the army from being detailed to do some civil duty. Mr. Trumbull complained that we had a military man—a man in the army, who brought the President's Message to him. Well; I think if Mr. Trumbull had looked into the history of the country a little, he would have found that that thing had been done before. The first message ever sent to the Senate of the United States, was sent on the 7th of August, 1789, and it was borne by Major-Gen. Henry Knox, a gentleman who carried more than one message from Gen. Washington to the Senate of the United States. He had been his companion-in-arms during the war, and, perhaps, his most intimate personal friend. When Gen. Jackson came in he appointed his old Aid, Major Donelson, Secretary. When Gen. Taylor came in he took his Aid, Major Bliss, (his son-in-law,) and kept him with him as long as he lived, when Major Bliss went back into the army. When Mr. Lincoln came in he made John Hay an army officer and then detailed him for duty in the White House. When Andy Johnson came in, he filled the White House with military men. I have here a list of some of them. Now, when a Senator leaves his place in the Senate at Washington and goes up and down speaking to people, he ought to know what he talks about. He ought to understand the plain facts of history. I never read a speech in my life so full of errors in so short a space of a couple of columns as I found Mr. Trumbull's speech. He asks the question, "Had Andy Johnson filled the White House with officers, what would have been said about it?" Well, I will tell you whom he had there. He had Col. Morne, Col. Morrow, Col. Long, Col. Reeves, Gen. Mussy, Col. McKeever, and Col. Robert Johnson, his own son-in-law. He had five officers of the army with him, and I will tell you what else he had. He had a company of troops—he had guards posted outside the White House, around it, and inside of it. When Gen. Grant came in, the guards saluted him, and the General asked what it meant. The next day he sent the guards away, and in a few days he sent away the four companies of cavalry that were stationed at Washington, together with a regiment of infantry; and there has not been, for the past two or three years, a soldier on duty nearer to Washington than Fort Washington, away down on the Potomac. [Applause.]—*Senator Wilson.*

A PREDICTION.

Now, gentlemen, Mr. Schurz made a prediction the other night, and he closed with the declaration that their banners would float over the dome of the Capitol in a twelve-month. Now I will make a prediction here to-night, and I want you to remember it as long as you remember Mr. Schurz's prediction, and that prediction is this: That if the nominees at Cincinnati are not supported by the Democratic Party of the country, they will not have an electoral vote in the Union, [applause;] that if they are supported by the Democratic Party, we will carry from twenty-five to thirty States of the Union for Gen. Grant. [Applause.]—*Senator Wilson.*

WHO IS IN FAVOR OF AMNESTY?

The House of Representatives last Winter passed a bill granting complete amnesty to all but three classes of rebels: first, those who had been in the Congress of the United States at the beginning of the rebellion, and who went out and engaged in the rebellion; second, those who had been in the army of the United States, and who left the army and carried their swords over into the rebel army; and third, those who had been members of the secession conventions in the Southern States, and there voted to carry their States out of the Union and into the rebellion. But it excepted such men as Davis, Toombs, Stephens and Breckinridge, the men that made the rebellion, and who were responsible for that greatest of all crimes of history. That bill passed the House and came to the Senate. There it was amended, so as to give civil rights to the colored people, making them equal to their late masters, the late rebels. The bill thus amended was put on its final passage, and under the Constitution it required a two-thirds vote. It lacked just three votes of having a two-thirds vote; and if Senators Trumbull and Tipton had voted for it, and if Senator Schurz had remained in the Senate and voted *for* it, instead of stepping out at that unfortunate time, the bill would have passed. Why did they refuse to vote for that bill? Because it did not give amnesty to the ringleaders of the rebellion, and because it carried on it as a rider an amendment which gave complete civil rights to the colored people of the United States. Now I am not in favor of universal amnesty myself. I am willing to grant amnesty to all except the great criminals, the authors of the rebellion. I voted to give amnesty to all but these three classes, and I can say that so long as I have a vote in the Senate of the United States, I never will consent to give amnesty to Jefferson Davis. [Tremendous and long-continued applause.]—*Speech of Senator Morton.*

WILL THE NORTH PAY FOR THE SOUTHERN SLAVES?

If the Democratic Party gets into power, do you expect that the Southern Democracy will tax themselves to pay the interest on the debt that was contracted for their subjugation, while their own is left unprovided for? They invested their money in Confederate stocks and bonds. They lost everything. They lost their slaves—a property they valued at thousands of millions of dollars. They were comparatively impoverished. When you have put them in power, and they have the power to vote taxes or not to vote taxes, is any man weak enough to believe that they will voluntarily tax themselves to pay the interest on your debt without some corresponding compensation made to them? What will it be? Will it be the payment of the Confederate debt? I don't know. I am inclined to think it will take the direction of paying them for their slaves. There is no man in the South today, so far as I know, who lost slaves, who is not looking forward to that event. I met a very distinguished Southern gentleman at West Point last Summer—a man that you all know by reputation; and I will give you his name, because it was not said in confidence to me, but was said in the presence of others; one of the noblest and purest men of the South, and a loyal man throughout the war, and one of the largest slave-holders throughout the South, Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina. He believed slavery to have been unlawfully abolished, and he said, "I have made out an inventory of my slaves and laid it aside, because I believe that a sense of returning justice will yet compel this nation to pay for the slaves;" and so far as I know, this has been done by almost the entire body of the former slave-owners of the Southern States. When the Democratic Party comes into power, they will come forward with that claim, and they will say to the Democracy, and say truly, "You are committed in favor of paying us for our slaves."—*Senator Morton.*

THE DANGER BEFORE US.

I believe the time will come, unless there shall be a continual verdict of this nation to the contrary, when we shall be asked to pay for the slaves. If the Democratic Party comes into power they cannot refuse it. They will say, "Let bygones be bygones; let us make everything right and equal; let us pay the debts on both sides, pension the soldiers on both sides, and then we will have an era of good feeling and universal fraternity." I am drawing no fancy sketch. These things are actually at your threshold. They are dependent on the return of the party to power. Remember that that party is committed against every measure that was necessary to put down the rebellion. They are committed against your whole financial system. They are committed against the national bank system from first to last. They are committed against your currency in its present form. They are in favor of State sovereignty.—*Senator Morton.*

Consecration of the Jewish Temple of Ahawath Chesed.

The consecration of the Jewish temple of "Ahawath Chesed," corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, took place yesterday afternoon. The temple, which cost $250,000, is of New-Jersey stone, with trimmings from Ohio quarries. It is of the Moorish style of architecture, and finished inside with black walnut wood-work, trimmed with white oak. The painting is in dark colors, with profuse gilding. The audience present at the dedication ceremonies numbered nearly 3,000. The ceremonies consisted of the consecration prayer and sermon by Rev. Dr. A. Huebsch, Rabbi of the congregation, a procession by children dressed in white, singing by the choir and the placing of the scrolls in the ark.

Fine Diamonds.

While it is true that there is a world-wide value for diamonds in general, there is now more than ever before a critical taste for gems. By the term "gem" we mean such diamonds as approach perfection in shape, material, cutting, and lustre. There is as much difference between diamonds as there is between the brilliance of an hydro-oxygen jet and the sparkle of an ordinary flame.

Some gems possess a latent brilliancy and intense fire which are quite marvelous; examined critically they reflect at every turn the most brilliant rays, causing persons who never supposed that they could be attracted by any stone to experience real pleasure from their examination.

Their former indifference arose from their never having had an object worthy of study, rather than from their dullness of vision.

Messrs. Starr & Marcus, No. 22 John-street, (upstairs,) New-York, offer a large stock of Diamond Jewelry, containing many incomparably fine gems well worthy the examination of connoisseurs.

Like paintings by Meissonier, which are not valued by the extent of canvas covered, but from the charming ideal and masterly execution exhibited, so fine gems are sought for, not on account of size or weight, but for the intrinsic fascination they possess.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A. Raymond & Co.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.
SPRING OVERCOATS
AND
SPRING SUITS.
—*Advertisement.*

A Card.
"*Has the accident in Thirty-fourth-street injured your business?*" is a question often asked us. It did for the first two days, but after that, when the real facts came to be considered and understood, our business resumed its usual channels. People said, "*I'll go to head-quarters,*" and we have extracted more teeth with the gas during the past two weeks than within any two weeks during the past six months.
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

E. R. Durkee & Co.'s
SALAD DRESSING, a rich and delicious dressing for all kinds of salads, cold meats, &c. Sold by all dealers in fine groceries generally.—*Advertisement.*

The horror of horrors to both sexes, but to the ladies especially, is baldness. Remember that this blemish is rendered literally impossible by the use of Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator, which sets every loosening fibre, reclothes the barren places, renders the scalp clean and healthy, and insures the beauty and luxuriance of the hair to the latest period of life. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

A Puff of Gun-powder from the muzzle of a cannon may cause the loss of many human lives, but a puff of Lyon's Magnetic Powder from the mouth of a flask is as harmless to man as the mountain breeze, though it is certain and sudden death to every insect with which the bug-destroying dust may come in contact. It is the only safe and infallible insect exterminator in existence.—*Advertisement.*

Ladies, do not fail to secure some of those goods, which Nicol, Davidson & Co., No. 686 Broadway, are selling at one-third less than regular prices, such as Ivory-handled Table Knives at $6 per dozen; Plated Forks and Spoons at $6 per dozen; Plates at $1 per dozen, and China Plates at $2 per dozen.—*Advertisement.*

Sapolio cleans knives, forks, and all kinds of table-cutlery of rust and acid-stains, quicker and better than any other agent.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE DAILY TIMES of Sunday, April 21, will contain many features of special interest to the general reader.

Among the original sketches specially prepared for this edition will be found one giving the experiences of AN AMATEUR BEGGAR, who spent a day in the Bowery and Broadway, disguised as a mendicant. The writer describes those who gave him alms and how the dole was bestowed, besides affording an insight into human nature in the streets, as viewed from a mendicant point of view. The article cannot fail to be interesting, as it gives information obtained under peculiar and difficult circumstances.

THE MINOR COMEDY is the title of another article illustrating the peculiar juvenile tendencies of the advanced age we live in, or a peep behind the curtain into our social drama.

QUEER LUNCH-HOUSES forms the subject of our third Sunday article, and treats of some very singular places in this City where connoisseurs and epicures resort. The surroundings and interiors of these out-of-the-way Lunch-houses, and the kind of people to be met there, are described in happy vein, while considerable information is afforded on the subject.

Among the other features of our Sunday edition will be found

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS, as reported by our staff of writers.

ART NOTES from local studios, with the latest Gossip about the newest pictures.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing European and Domestic gossip, with announcements of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, giving much interesting matter for the information of the National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES is especially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The extraordinary popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the paper to Americans temporarily in London.

The Mother can Rely upon Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup to give rest and health to her child.

Missisquoi Spring.
This is the only spring whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula, syphilis, and diseases of the kidneys. The waters seem a specific in those cases, and are recommended and prescribed by the most eminent of the medical faculty. A fresh supply by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

A.—For Moth Patches, Freckles And TAN, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION, the well-known, reliable and harmless remedy for brown discolorations of the face. Depot, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

Skin Diseases.
Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy, The Skin Medicine of the age. Is warranted to cure Flesh Worms, Pimply Eruptions and Blotched Disfigurations of the Face. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Bond-st., N. Y. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, [illegible]. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

"Neuril" is not a Patent Medicine, Being daily prescribed by physicians of the most eminent standing. See their testimonials in our circulars. Ask your druggist for one.

Grafenberg Vegetable Pills for headache, biliousness, and all diseases of digestion are the best. For sale by all druggists. GRAFENBERG COMPANY, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

Housekeepers and heads of families can supply themselves with the famous HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE SAUCE at their grocers.

Cornices, Lloyd's Patent Adjustable, to fit all windows. Dealers supplied. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

Window-Shades of Every Description. Also, improved fixtures. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

New 7-octave Pianos, $275.—New Organs, $50 to $90. New Melodeons, $45, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Hot-water Furnaces for Warming dwellings, greenhouses, &c. C. R. ELLIS, 182 Centre-st.

For a Superb Spring Dress Hat go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Gentlemen's Dress Hats, Seven Dollars. WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

"I Lately Visited an Aunt of Mine, Residing at Halfway, Onondaga County, N. Y.," writes Mr. Dyer F. [illegible], of White Creek, Washington County, N. Y., "and found her in very poor health, suffering with quite a severe Cough, which had for some years previous, during the Winter months, kept her confined to the room pretty much all the time. Recommending DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, she consented to try it, and the result was altogether satisfactory, as the following extract from a letter, since received from my uncle, abundantly shows:

"Your recent visit, so far as my wife was concerned, seemed providential. For two or three Winters in succession she had been laid up with a stubborn Cough, and last Fall, just before your arrival, it set in again, resisting all attempts to check it. As you know, we were all in some alarm about her, and on your recommendation procured Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. The effect has exceeded our expectations; it has not only relieved her, but brought about a substantial cure, and her health is better today than it was previous to being first attacked.'"

MARRIED.

BIEDERMANN—TEACKLE.—On Thursday, April 18, at Zion Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, E. H. Biedermann to Abby W., only daughter of E. W. Teackle, all of this City.

BEDELL—CLARE.—On Thursday, April 18, by Rev. C. R. Ford, Charles F. Bedell to Lila J., daughter of Thomas J. and Eliza J. Clare, all of this City. No cards.

COGSWELL—SPADER.—On Thursday, April 18, 1872, at Grace Church, Jamaica, Long Island, by Rev. John William Payne, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Englewood, N. J., assisted by Rev. George Williamson Smith, Rector of Grace Church, Jamaica, William Sterling Cogswell to Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Stephen L. Spader.

CYPERT—NOSTRAND.—On Thursday, April 18, by Rev. N. Coklin, Dr. John R. Cypert to Ella Nostrand, of New-York.

DELANO—RICHARDS.—On the 10th inst., by Rev. Dr. Armitage, Victor M. Delano to Mrs. Hattie B. Richards, both of this City.

GILES—DARLINGTON.—On Tuesday, April 16, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, assisted by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Wm. Ogden Giles to Miss Kate C. Darlington, both of the City of New-York.

GISTON—KEMP.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday evening, April 17, 1872, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Chas. A. Smylie, Esq., Charles P. Giston, of New-York, to Julie V. Kemp, of the above city. No cards.

HILDRETH—SMITH.—On Thursday evening, April 18, by Rev. T. D. Anderson, Charles H. Hildreth to Anna E., daughter of Isaac T. Smith.

HOLLAND—FROTHINGHAM.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's uncle, on Thursday, April 18, by Rev. H. B. Sherman, Rector of Ascension Church, Esopus, N. Y., John B. Holland, of New-York, and Sarah W., daughter of A. B. Frothingham, Esq.

HOLBROOK—WRIGHT.—On Thursday evening, April 18, at Calvary Church, by Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., Edmund F. Holbrook to Mary Greenwood, daughter of Wm. W. Wright, all of this City.

OGILVIE—SLADE.—On Thursday evening, April 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., Clinton Ogilvie to Helen, daughter of Jarvis Slade, Esq.

RIGGS—BATES.—At Malone, N. Y., April 17, by Rev. C. H. A. Bulkley, Rev. Herman C. Riggs, of Rutherford Park, N. J., and Miss Agnes E. Bates, daughter of S. P. Bates, M. D., of Malone, N. Y. No cards.

TALMADGE—WHITE.—On Thursday evening, April 18, at the residence of the bride's uncle, in Brooklyn, by Rev. W. H. Parmly, Mr. Henry F. Talmadge to Lulu, daughter of the late Homan L. White, Esq., of Yonkers.

WYLIE—SHARP.—On Thursday, April 18, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., George S. Wylie to Christina, daughter of the late Peter G. Sharp, Esq.

DIED.

BOYD.—At Virginia City, Nevada, on the 15th inst., Henry K. Boyd, in the 24th year of his age.

BROWN.—On Friday, 19th inst., at Trenton, N. J., Julia Erwin, youngest daughter of Samuel C. and Ashbah E. Brown.

Funeral services at the residence of her father, at Trenton, on Monday, 22d inst., at 3 P. M. Train leaves New-York, by New-Jersey Railroad, at 8½ A. M.

COX.—On Friday morning, April 19, Julia Agnes, wife of James Cox, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., on Sunday, April 21, at 12 o'clock.

CORSA.—At West Farms, April 17, Gouverneur Corsa, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, at West Farms, N. Y.

DRAKE.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday evening, 18th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry S. Darcy, No. 20 Hill-st., Mrs. Mary A. Drake, widow of the late Hon. George K. Drake, of Morristown.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the same place, on Monday, 22d inst., at 10½ A. M., without further notice. Interment at Morristown.

DODD.—At Minneapolis, Minn., on April 13, Farrand Dodd, formerly of Orange, N. J.

FAKE.—On Thursday, April 18, Rev. M. Fake, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church at Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Sunday, April 21, at 3 P. M. Boat leaves Pier No. 19, North River, at 1½ P. M. Friends and relatives invited to be present without further notice.

HOLMES.—On Friday, April 19, Clemence Holmes, aged 89 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and of her nephew, C. W. Smith, are invited to attend her funeral from 21 Lexington av., on Monday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HUNTER.—On Wednesday, April 17, Jacob F. Hunter, of the firm of Hunter, Keller & Co., and son-in-law of Rev. Dr. Geissenhainer.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, Twenty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avs., Sunday, April 21, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

HARTWELL.—At Somerville, N. J., April 17, Samuel Swan Hartwell.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, April 20, at 12½ o'clock, without further notice. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 10½ A. M.

LE COMTE.—On Wednesday, April 17, Vincent Le Comte, aged 73 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Sunday afternoon, April 21, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. [illegible] West 29th-st.

MURPHY.—Suddenly, on Friday, April 19, Robert A., youngest son of Thomas F. and Margaret A. Murphy, aged 2 years, 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 718 Lexington-av., on Sunday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock.

QUICK.—On Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, April 17, John S. Quick, formerly of New-York, aged 69 years and 11 months.

The funeral service will take place at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Clinton and Montague-sts., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SLEVIN.—On Thursday, April 18, 1872, at 9 o'clock A. M., James Slevin, aged 67 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the family residence, No. 7 West 24th-st., on Saturday, April 20, 1872, at 8½ A. M., thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott-st., where a solemn Pontifical mass of requiem will be celebrated at 9½ A. M.

Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, and Philadelphia papers please copy.

SANDS.—On Thursday evening, April 18, Mrs. Martha Sands, widow of the late Benjamin Sands, in the 75th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 237 East Broadway.

WILLIAMS.—At her residence, No. 5 East 42d-st., on Thursday evening, the 18th inst., Harriet G., widow of the late W. H. Williams, in the 56th year of her age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

WARNER.—On Thursday morning, April 18, after a short illness, Charles Ludlow, eldest son of Wm. F. and Hester E. Warner, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, April 21, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 75 [illegible]-av.

WHETTEN.—On Wednesday, April 17, 1872, of pneumonia, Julia, wife of Wm. Whetten, of this City, and daughter of the late Abel French, of Albany.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, on Saturday, the 20th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART NOTICE!
MR. LOUIS LANG,
Prior to visiting Europe, where he intends to reside for several years, will offer by auction, on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 25, 26 and 27, through the Messrs. LEAVITT, his entire collection of Paintings, studio furniture, &c., and which are now on exhibition, free, at the Leavitt Art-rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

FINE BOOKS AT AUCTION.
CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS,
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 23, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a fine collection of illustrated foreign books, including classical and oriental works. Many very scarce.
Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

PEEK, FREAN & CO.'S LONDON BISCUITS.
NOTICE.
LONDON, Feb. 2, 1872.
Several imitations of these celebrated Biscuits being now offered, consumers will please observe that our full names or initials are stamped upon each Biscuit of our leading varieties, "A B C," Brilliants, Cornhills, Dominoes, Eugenie, Fancy Nic-Nacs, Gems, Pearls and Rings. PEEK, FREAN & CO.
The above imported and for sale by G. G. YVELIN & SMITH, 201 and 203 Fulton-st., New-York City.

TRY THE
CHARLES HEIDSIECK
DRY SILLERY AND "EXTRA"
For sale by all the wine dealers.
SCHULTZE & ZAILER, sole Agents.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, April 27, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

UTICA.—LOT AND SUBSTANTIAL BRICK buildings on Erie Canal, 132 feet, on Broadway 160 feet, with steam-power, shafting, &c., for sale cheap; commodious for extensive, heavy business as mill, manufactory, furnace, bakery, warehouse, &c. Address HOWES & CHASE, Agents, Utica, N. Y.

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WITHIN AND WITHOUT. A Dramatic Poem. By George Macdonald. 1 vol., 12mo....$1 50
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Mr. John I. Platt, of the City of Poughkeepsie, has consented to act as our General Treasurer, and his certificate duly authenticated, to the effect that $100,000 have been actually subscribed, will be produced to each subscriber before he will be requested to pay the amount of his subscription. ISAAC DEYO,
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The undersigned would call particular attention to some facts connected with the foreign paintings now on exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery, and to be sold there at auction. He does not wish to exaggerate the cost or the importance of these works. They were not bought, and are not to be sold, at "fancy prices." They were selected rather for their medium price, for the agreeable and varied character of the subjects, for their convenient cabinet size, for giving permanent satisfaction, and to prove a good pecuniary investment, many being on that account selected from the studios of new and rising artists, without, however, neglecting those artists who are established favorites. Already their exhibition has secured the verdict of the Press, that [illegible] the selections and diversity of the subjects, and in the general quality of the works it is more even and desirable than any collection yet placed on public view this season.

As to the fairness with which this sale is to be conducted, it will not be necessary to say a word to those who have the knowledge of my previous sales. The confidence of others is earnestly asked for. In sales of an unreserved character the prices reached are very unequal, and on former occasions works have been resold immediately at large advances by parties who failed to put in an appearance because they expected they would be protected to a higher amount. I therefore request the favor of every one who cannot personally attend the sale, that they will not fail to send a bid, no matter for how small an amount, on any painting they care for; it will be of service to me even if they fail to secure a good work at a low price. SAMUEL P. AVERY.
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The May number concludes the Forty-fourth Volume of HARPER'S MAGAZINE. The contents of this number are exceedingly attractive, including a great variety of entertaining reading-matter.
Of its seventeen contributions, eleven are illustrated.
Charles Nordhoff gives the first of a series of papers on California. This article tells "How to Go there, and what to See by the Way." It is the most graphic description ever given of the journey by rail across the "Great American Desert," and is beautifully and effectively illustrated.
Miss Thackeray's new serial story, "Old Kensington," (illustrated,) is begun in this number.
Porte Crayon contributes the second chapter of "The Mountains," with twelve characteristic drawings. These sketches are important as illustrating phases of Southern life that are rapidly disappearing.
Prof. Schele de Vere, under the title of "Mr. Jefferson's Pet," in giving the early history of the University of Virginia, contributes an interesting chapter in the biography of one of our greatest statesmen. The accompanying illustrations are especially interesting as indicating Mr. Jefferson's architectural predilections.
Every capitalist should and every working man will be interested in George M. Towle's illustrated paper on "Saltaire and its Founder."
J. W. De Forest contributes one of his most humorous stories, "Father Higgins' Preferment."
"The Story of Tammany" (illustrated with numerous portraits) is concluded, showing how the society grew to political supremacy, and including an interesting account of the struggle between the Clintons and the Livingstons in New-York politics.
Eugene Lawrence contributes an interesting paper on "Inventors and Inventions."
"In the Studio," by Mary E. Dodge, is a poem in that author's happiest vein, with two characteristic illustrations by Sol Eytinge, Jr.
Edward S. Gould tells the story of the celebrated "Manhattan Well Murder" of 1799, illustrated with a fac simile of Alexander Hamilton's report of the testimony given on the trial of Mr. Weekes.
Justin McCarthy contributes an interesting love story, "Little Brown Fist."
The Editor's Easy Chair discusses the power and responsibility of the Press; describes the reception accorded to the Japanese Embassy, and gives a critical estimate of George Eliot's new story, "Middlemarch."
The other Editorial Departments are full of instruction and entertainment.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE for June will contain the first of a series of articles on "The Republican Movement in Europe," by Emilio Castelar, the Spanish statesman.
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No. 5, VOL. 6, MAY.
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POLITICAL.

THE DELEGATES FROM THE different Ward Associations having adopted the platform of the People's Municipal Association, are requested to meet at No. 8 Union-square on MONDAY EVENING, the 22d, at 7½ o'clock, as important action will be taken in regard to the coming Mayoralty election.
Gen. J. C. JACKSON, President.
R. W. POLLOCK, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM meets every THURSDAY EVENING, at No. 764 Broadway, where citizens, without distinction of party, are invited to call and enroll their names.

EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.—A meeting of this Council will be held at Oriental Hall, No. 168 East 18th-st., THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order.
WM. H. NEILSON, President.
S. J. GLASSEY, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, April 19, under a Supreme Court order, in foreclosure, JULIUS J. LYON, Esq., referee, JOSEPH MCGUIRE sold the three-story basement and cellar high-stoop brick house and lot, known as No. 98, Seventh-street, south side, 137 feet 11 inches east of First-avenue, for $15,875; purchaser, HENRY KLENKE. The property rents for about $1,000 per year, and the price realized for the same was considered excellent. No other business was transacted. To-day a legal sale at Jamaica, Long Island, of a desirable country residence, with nineteen acres of choice land, will close the business of the week.

For next week the following noticeable transactions are announced to occur: Sale at Exchange, Tuesday, April 23, by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., of thirty-four valuable building lots in the block bounded by the Grand Boulevard, Twelfth-avenue, One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh streets. Sale at Exchange, same day, by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., of fifty lots, the balance of the property belonging to the Bergen estate; also, very valuable plaza lots. Sale at Exchange, on Wednesday, April 24, by M. A. J. LYNCH, of the choice property on the south-west corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, and household property on the south-west corner of Broadway and Eighth street. Also, sale at Exchange, on Thursday, April 25, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., of a very valuable property on the Hudson River, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-seven streets, embracing about eighty City lots. V. K. STEVENSON & SON will, in addition, offer at auction at the Exchange, on each of the first four days of the week improved City real estate, and the auctions to take place under the charge of other auctioneers are well worthy general attention.

At private sale Messrs. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, report having recently sold five lots on the south side of Ninety-second-street, 250 feet east of Fifth-avenue, for $55,000; one lot on the north side of Fifty-ninth-street, 325 feet east of Tenth-avenue, for $62,000, and one lot on the north side of Ninety-ninth-street, 250 feet west of Eighth-avenue, for $3,900. Total, $68,100.

Exchange Sales, Friday, April 19.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

1 3-story and basement high-stoop brick h. and l. No. 98 7th-st., s. s., 137.11 ft. e. of 1st-av.; lot 25x98.10 ... $15,875

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 18.

Broad-st., w. s., No. 50, 20.9x113.4x18x112 ... $35,000
Clinton-st., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 20x50 ... 9,000
Leroy-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of Hudson-st., 20x100, h. and l. ... 13,000
Madison-av., e. s., 22 ft. s. of 34th-st., 20x79.7, h. and l.; and Madison-av., 82.1 ft. s. of 34th-st., 30x79.7, h. and l. ... 60,000
Manhattan-st., s. w. corner of a new avenue, 69.10x49x71x16.1 ... 3,600
Orchard-st., w. s., No. 57, 150 ft. s. of Grand-st., 25x88.2, h. and l. ... 31,000
19th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x92, sub mortgages $3,000 ... 500
20th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9 ... 28,000
23d-st., s. s., 33.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x74.1 ... 3,000
39th-st., n. s., 463 ft. e. of 3d-av., 21.3x98.9, sub mortgage $4,500 ... 13,000
48th-st., s. s., 123.4 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x100.5 ... 14,000
48th-st., n. s., 270 ft. e. of 8th-av., 26x100 ... 14,000
50th-st., s. s., 112.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x100.5, h. and l. ... 18,000
54th-st., s. s., 124 ft. e. of 5th-av., 36x100.5, h. and l. ... 65,000
60th-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5 ... 35,000
60th-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l. ... 25,000
81st-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2 ... 2,900
98th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.11 ... 11,000
116th-st., s. s., 403.1 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.7x100.11 ... 16,000
122d-st., s. s., 365 ft. w. of 2d-av., 82.5x½ block ... 34,750
129th-st., n. s., 127.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22.6x half block; 130th-st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x half block ... 12,000
129th-st., s. s., 286.1 ft. e. of 5th-av., 21.1x99.11 ... 10,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 56.7 ft. n. of 51st-st., 18.4x67, h. and l. ... 18,000
Madison-av., e. s., 59.11 ft. n. of 132d-st., 40x80, h. and l. ... 32,000
1st-av., e. s., 74.9 ft. s. of 57th-st., 18x71.6, irregular ... 16,000
1st-av. and 105th-st., n. w. corner, 100.9x100; 106th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 75x100.9 ... 14,000
2d-av., e. s., 75th and 76th sts., 200.4x100 ... 65,000
8th-av. and 46th-st., n. w. corner, 27.1x76, h. and l. ... 120,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Chambers-st., No. 155, (first floor and basement,) 4½ years, per year ... 3,000
83d-st., No. 163, 1 year, per year ... 1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—BARGAINS. JUST ISSUED, THE MONTHLY RECORD, FOR APRIL. A free descriptive list of dwellings and lots for sale. Obtainable, or mailed free. WILLIAM TUCKER, No. 220 5th-av., above 26th-st.

A TWO-STORY HIGH-BASEMENT brick house, ten rooms and good cellar; all modern improvements; garden full fruit and flowers; delightful neighborhood; express trips thirty minutes from No. 814 East 120th-st. to Fulton Market; for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to the owner, WILLARD HARVEY, No. 42 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT LOW—TWO four-story brown-stone houses in 61st-st., near Central Park; easy terms or favorable leases. HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st., Branch Office corner of 61st-st. and 4th-av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 152 West 46th-st.; 75 per cent. may remain on mortgage. Apply to JOHN C. JOHNSON & CO., No. 36 Howard-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, TERMS EASY—Two new three-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, finished in the best manner, on 73d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Inquire of owner, on premises.

A.—FOR SALE—FOUR BROWN-STONE high-stoop three-story and basement houses, with all modern improvements, on 46th-st., 125 feet west of 8th-av.; lease sixty years; ground rent $237.50 per year.

FIFTH-AV.—AN EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE extra-size well-built newly-designed and elegantly frescoed residence, near 60th-st., for sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TEN LOTS IN PARCELS TO suit at the foot of East 29th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS AND Furman-st., Brooklyn, superior dwelling, No. 62, three stories and Mansard; will be sold, a great bargain, to close an estate. Apply by letter, to THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF CANANDAIGUA, Ontario County, New-York, the late residence of Hon. Francis Granger. The premises contain seventeen acres of excellent land, upon which is a beautiful hickory grove. The house is large, commodious, in good condition, and has every convenience of a first-class city house; an abundance of fruit upon the premises, with grapery and green-house in the garden. For particulars address A. H. HOWELL, in Canandaigua, or HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., No. 24 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF MILES from Montclair station, a place of two and a half acres, with a nice cottage of eight rooms; plenty of fruit and shade; locality unsurpassed for health and scenery; also, a place of three and a half acres, adjoining above, with small house and good barn; running brook of water through both places; five minutes walk from railroad depot, new building. For particulars inquire of WILSON & ASMUS, No. 51 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR LET—AT PRINCE'S BAY, Staten Island, seventy acres land; also, an elegant cottage, suitable for boarding-house, containing thirteen rooms, kitchen; attached grounds, shaded, neatly laid out; well and cistern water at door; barn, carriage, bathing and Summer-house, with twenty acres land; for boating, yachting, clamming, fishing and bathing not surpassed; needs only to be seen to be admired; partially furnished; rent $500. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE MONTEAGLE HOTEL, AT the Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, with its outbuildings and about four acres of land; the main building is of stone, four stories in height, contains beside saloons, &c., upward of 100 rooms, and is well fitted for a hotel, school, asylum or manufactory. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR good New-York improved property, a large country store and feed-house attached; lot 52x150 feet; an old established stand, near the ferries, in a thriving village; a splendid chance for one or two enterprising men wishing to go into business; reason for selling, the owner wishes to retire from business. For particulars call on A. F. JACKSON, No. 108 Fulton-st., New-York.

AT TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE—A MOST desirable residence, about two acres in lawn, on a prominent corner, with elegant river view; few minutes' walk from depot; house contains 15 rooms, with all modern improvements; stable and carriage houses; furniture, if desired; will be sold low. Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 380 6th-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN Bloomfield, N. J., new, first-class, all modern improvements; lots, each, 80x150 feet; elevated and beautiful; houses 24x37 feet, with additional wing extension on each side. Apply to WM. F. LYON, owner, No. 37 Thomas-st., New-York, or in Bloomfield.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND FOUNDRYMEN.—For sale, the "New-York Steel Works," on Staten Island, containing a number of buildings, two docks, large river frontage and large amount of machinery; the whole cost $250,000; will be sold for $150,000. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ENGLEWOOD AND VICINITY A SPECIALTY.—Choice properties for sale or rent; all prices for homes or investment; furnished houses for season or year. CHARLES D. KELLOGG, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HACKENSACK, N. J.—Desirable residence, near Midland Railroad Depot; good repair; nine rooms; $10,000. GEO. S. BILLYER, No. [illegible] Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND. High, healthy, handsome, no nuisances; only fifty-five minutes from New-York; new houses, with modern improvements; two handsome cottages and very desirable; villa plots and lots within five minutes walk of depot; climate mild, country beautiful, roads excellent; churches, schools, shops and Post-office near by. For sale by O. S. FOWLER, agent, near the station; or by R. R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—FOR SALE—A modern-built, first-class frame house, filled in with brick, with stable, ice-house; with twelve acres of land, six of which are in lawn; all well stocked with ornamental trees and fruit. The place is within half a mile of the depot in the beautiful and healthy village of Warwick, and for beauty of scenery can hardly be surpassed. Churches of all denominations and schools in the village. For further particulars apply to J. M. McJIMSEY, No. 47 Wall-st., or HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT SCARBOROUGH, ON THE Hudson River Railroad, thirty miles from New-York City, five minutes from depot, a splendid country-seat, seventy-eight acres, house 50x132, brick, twenty-two rooms, broad piazzas, all modern improvements, magnificent view, out-buildings in keeping with house, grounds handsomely laid out; will rent or sell house and twelve acres, or sell the place entire or subdivided. For further particulars, photographs, &c., apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 127 Pearl-st., or ROBT. H. BOORMAN, No. 21 Cedar-st.

AT ELIZABETH, FORTY MINUTES from Liberty-st.—Altogether the most accessible, orderly and agreeable suburb; a handsome cottage and grounds for sale; house has gas, water, range, furnace, bath, closet, twelve rooms, in excellent design; lot nearly one acre, laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees, vines, &c.; location good; one-third cash. For views and particulars, send to PROPERTY OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235 New-York.

FOR SALE AT PELHAM NECK—Near the village of West Chester, several fine villas and villa sites, having frontage on East Chester Bay, and commanding extensive views of land and water; the neighborhood is excellent, and access to the City by water convenient and pleasant; the new Port Chester and New-York Railroad will run adjacent to the property; prices very reasonable; terms easy. Apply to P. LORILLARD, No. 16 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA—AN ELEGANT country-seat, having three fronts, namely, on Walton-av., Grove and Spring sts., five minutes walk of depot; on the premises there is a fine dwelling, three-story and basement, with conservatory adjoining; barn, stable, two carriage-houses and all the necessary out-buildings; the place contains about 1¼ acres of land, and will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 108 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—NEAR village of West Farms, on Boston Road, the residence of the late Thomas Walker; the place consists of house, carriage-house, and two acres of land, nicely laid out; will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for unimproved Westchester property. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER one hour from New-York, a large, elegant, and first-class country-seat, with a large water-front. For sale or exchange for other property, or first-class railroad bonds. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Pleasant homes, $3,000 to $60,000; furnished and unfurnished houses to rent; variety houses, farms, land, &c., to exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 21.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE—A WELL-built house, with all the modern improvements, containing fourteen rooms; about five minutes' walk from depot; price $10,000, if applied for soon; a great bargain. S. EMBERSON, No. 380 6th-av.

AT ORANGE—COMPLETE NEW DWELLING, containing eight rooms, finished in native wood; bath-room, furnace range; located on 100 foot avenue; six minutes' walk from depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine.

FRUIT FARM AT A BARGAIN—COTtage and twelve acres; one hour from Chambers-st.; $4,000; also other farms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

TO MILKMEN AND OTHERS—TO let, at East Chester, a large farm, with farm-house, &c. Apply at No. 108 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE, a very fine new house, on easy terms. Photographs of it at No. 15 West 20th-st., with all particulars.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY-FOUR LOTS in the BLOCK BOUNDED by the GRAND BOULEVARD, 146TH AND 147TH STS., Eight of which front on the Grand Boulevard, Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 23, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers. Terms liberal. Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 124 EAST 44TH-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at Auction, on MONDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway: EAST FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.—The three-story brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the southerly side of East 44th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., and known as No. 124; the house has modern improvements, and is in good order; parlor frescoed.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF NO. 20 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, April 23, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York. Sale by order of R. G. Rolston, trustee: WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE—The very desirable three-story basement and sub-cellar brick high-stoop dwelling and lot, No. 20 West Washington-place, north side, between 6th-av. and Macdougal-st., or Washington-square West. House is 22x45 feet, contains water, gas, bath-room, water-closet, and all conveniences; lot 22x97 feet. For permits, maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME DWELLING AND PLOT OF GROUND ON 1ST AND 2D PLACES, MORRISANIA. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 23, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York: MORRISANIA—The valuable and desirable dwelling and six lots of ground situated on 1st and 2d places, 175 feet west of Grove-av. House is frame, two stories, basement and French roof, 32x30 feet, contains thirteen rooms, hot and cold water, furnace, range, &c. Possession at once, if desired. Plot 75x200 feet. A large portion may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOT, WITH DWELLING, NO. 24 LAIGHT-ST., BEING RESIDENCE OF THE LATE RUFUS L. LORD. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 23, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York. Sale by order of David N. Lord and Thomas Lord: LAIGHT-STREET—The valuable lot of land, with the buildings thereon, known as No. 24 Laight-st., through to No. 3 Vestry-st. House is three stories, attic and basement, brick, 25x54 feet, with extension, 44 feet; on the rear of the lot, on Vestry-st., is a stable, 18.6x35 feet; lot 25 feet front, 18.6 rear, by 175 feet deep. Maps and full particulars, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

WM. TEST BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON, NO. 11 PINE-ST.—The undermentioned auctions will be held at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, commencing each day at 12 o'clock: On MONDAY, April 22, 1872—Macdougal-st., No. 108—The very valuable lot, 25x87.6, with the three-story brick-front dwelling thereon, the present occupants tenancy expiring May 1, 1872, at the nominal yearly rental of $1,100; $6,000 can remain on mortgage. TUESDAY, April 23.—123th-st., north side, 285 feet east of the Grand Sixth-avenue Boulevard, between 5th and 6th avs., convenient to Mount Morris-square; three superbly located lots, each 25x100.11, in one parcel; 75 per cent. can remain on mortgage. WEDNESDAY, April 24.—106th and 107th sts., (106th a 100-foot street,) 225 feet east of 10th-av., between Central Park and Grand Boulevard; six splendid lots, each 25x100.5; three lots on 106th and three on 107th sts., having fine present and grand prospective value; terms very liberal. THURSDAY, April 25.—67th, (100-feet,) st., south side, 250 feet west of 8th-av., convenient to Broadway and Central Park, overlooking the Hudson; a superb full-front building lot on grade, ready at once to improve; high ground; street graded, sewered and paved. Maps ready.

M. A. J. LYNCH, Auctioneer.

BY M. A. J. LYNCH, NO. 77 CEDAR-ST. Real estate, stocks, bonds, &c., at public and private sale. Personal attention given to sales of furniture. M. A. J. LYNCH WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway: The lease of the valuable business property, south-east corner of Broadway and 8th-st.; five-story brick building, with front on Broadway of 25 feet 10 inches, and 100 feet in depth on 8th-st., comprising four stores; the basement and upper stories being used as a hotel. Also, The valuable property situated on the south-west corner of 14th-st. and 4th-av.—Union-square. The three-story brick buildings and land situate on the south-west corner of 14th-st. and 4th-av.; size of lot, 27.9x98.7x27.11x97.5 feet. For maps and particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF HENRY Beckett, Esq., deceased.—Very elegant country-seat and farm, superior mansion, 234 acres, extensive park, greenhouse and grapery, gardener's and farm houses, tenant houses, &c., Bordentown, N. J., formerly the residence of Joseph Bonaparte, on TUESDAY, May 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale at the Philadelphia Exchange. Full particulars in hand-bills, which may be had by writing to the auctioneers, M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn. Philadelphia, March, 1872.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer.

HAS BEEN DIRECTED BY ADOLPH POPPENHUSEN, Esq., To sell POSITIVELY, ABSOLUTELY AND WITHOUT RESERVE, Rain or shine, at 3 o'clock P. M., on premises, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1872, The MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS Belonging to FRITZ HOENIG, Esq., (Who has taken up his permanent residence in Europe,) situated at COLLEGE POINT, LONG ISLAND, Consisting of a SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT MANSION of eighteen rooms, villa style, conservatory, gas, hot and cold water, bath, steam laundry, furnace and every modern convenience, with 3 4-10 ACRES, FIFTY CHOICE LOTS, elegantly landscaped and adorned with every variety of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, vines, shrubs and evergreens; high and commanding beautiful sea and land views; ten miles from Hunter's Point; forty-two daily trains. REMEMBER, the property will be sold, rain or shine, as advertised. REMEMBER that high prices are not expected. Let none be deterred from attending on account of prices heretofore asked. This sale has been fixed for Saturday afternoon, April 27, in order that merchants and capitalists may attend. FREE TICKETS will be issued to all who wish to attend. For maps and full particulars apply to JERE. JOHNSON, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

J. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR., SUCCESSOR to Johnson & Miller, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st. Real estate promptly sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c. THURSDAY, APRIL 18, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, New-York, 80 splendid Nineteenth Ward, (Brooklyn,) lots, situate on Hooper, Harrison, Penn and Rutledge sts. and Marcy-av. TUESDAY, APRIL 23, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, GREAT POSITIVE AND ABSOLUTE ADJOURNED SALE of the BALANCE OF THE LOTS on the JOHN S. BERGEN ESTATE, BROOKLYN, Comprising the very CREME DE LA CREME of the property. THE GREATEST BARGAINS of the year were secured AT THE LAST GREAT SALE. There may be equally good opportunities to purchase at this sale. REMEMBER, the finest block in the Eighth Ward is to be sold. This block is bounded by FOURTH-AV., BOULEVARD, FIFTH-AV., 43D AND 44TH STS. Also the greater part of the block adjoining, bounded by 4th and 5th avs., 44th and 45th sts. Do not lose sight of the fact that the sale will be absolute, and that sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage for three years. Also, at same time and place, on account of owner leaving for Europe, CHOICEST PROPERTY ON WEST SIDE OF PROSPECT PARK, consisting of the magnificent lot and the two-story building situated thereon, known as the Grand Plaza Pavilion, on NINTH-AVENUE, Only 42 feet from the GRAND PLAZA. Also, four lots, being the SUPERB NORTH-WEST CORNER OF EIGHTH-AVENUE AND SACKETT-STREET. Terms easy. Maps of all above property at office of auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock, At Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, Known as No. 16 CEDAR-STREET, New-York, between Pearl and William sts.—Four-story attic and cellar brick building, 21.11x80. Terms liberal. Maps at auctioneer's office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States, District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THE ELIZABETHPORT STEAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt. The undersigned will sell at public auction, on the premises heretofore occupied by the said bankrupt corporation at Elizabethport, New-Jersey, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the entire valuable real estate of the said Corporation, consisting of 1st—A tract comprising twelve lots between Water and South streets, 147 feet by 200, with front on both streets. 2d—The saw-mill property, including lock, canal, and basins, with ample yard room and sheds for storage. The mill is fully equipped, of large capacity, and in condition for early operation. This property has a frontage on the Elizabeth creek of about 270 feet, with substantial and capacious docks, the mill has been profitably operated for years, and controls an extensive and lucrative trade. 3d—The wheel factory, a plot of ground on 1st-st., 175 feet by 120, with two substantial frame-work shops, 30 by 55 and 50 by 65, well adapted for wood-work of any description. 4th—The Spoke Mills, consisting of a plot of ground, 220 by 275 feet with front on the creek of about 275 feet, on which are substantial docks, with sufficient water for vessels of 100 tons. The buildings consist of a new frame factory, with slate roof, built with special reference to strength and stability, 35 by 157, with ample engine-room addition and engine of large capacity, with shafting and connections, all of the best and most modern construction. Also, frame warehouse and office building, slate roof, 42 by 150, with spacious sheds and storage room. 5th—A tract on 1st-st., 125 feet by about 300 feet, running through to Elizabeth Creek. 6th—A tract, 100 feet by about 288 feet, next westerly of the last mentioned. 7th—A tract, 100 feet by about 320 feet, next westerly of the last mentioned. 8th—A tract, 100 feet by about 302 feet, next westerly of the last mentioned. 9th—A tract, 100 feet by about 284 feet, next westerly of the last mentioned. 10th—A tract, 25 feet by about 275 feet, with front on the creek of about 275 feet. Each of these tracts possesses a front upon Elizabeth Creek, which is navigable for vessels of moderate draught, and the locality possesses the amplest facilities for water and railway communication, presenting unusual advantages for manufacturing operations of any description. Immediately after the sale of real estate will be sold 144 pine logs, 45 oak logs, 286 hemlock logs, 1 large iron safe, a quantity of office furniture, wheel machines, tools, stoves and pipe, &c., &c. The sale will be absolute at the time named. Further particulars at the office of the undersigned, where a map of the property can be seen. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, No. 783 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALE AT PHILADELPHIA.—Very elegant country-seat and farm, known as "COLD SPRING" MANSION, and sixty-five acres, fronting on the River Delaware and Bristol Turnpike, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, one square from Cold Spring Station, on Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, and two miles above Bristol. On TUESDAY, April 30, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale at the Philadelphia Exchange. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT. The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

TO LITHOGRAPHERS, &c. The spacious floor in Union building, No. 24 William-st., corner of Pine-st., now occupied by Messrs. Korff Brothers, lithographers, to let from 1st of May next. Apply to JANITOR, on the premises, or office No. 20½.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—THE five-story house, 14th-st., opposite Union-square, near the Academy of Music, adjoining the German Savings Bank; would answer for store, restaurant or hotel purposes. Also, The store and light cellar on the north-east corner of 13th-st. and 4th-av.; the proximity to Broadway and Union-square renders them suitable for business men. Apply to MR. NAGLE, No. 145 4th-av.

TO LEASE—A VALUABLE LOT OF ground below 29th-st., and between 9th and 10th avs.; will be leased separately or together, and is well calculated for any large manufacturing business; will be leased for twenty-one years, with two renewals. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 25 East 17th-st.

A SPLENDID, LARGE, LIGHT AND well located store, No. 29 Beekman-st., between Nassau and William; best location in lower part of this City; rent $2,500. Apply there or to ROSE BROTHERS, corner Spruce and William, or to R. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 439 2d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE LOFTS in new building, corner 13th-st. and 6th-av., opposite Booth's Theatre; building heated by steam and suitable for first-class furniture or piano warerooms. Apply to owner on premises. WILLIAM MOIR, No. 378 6th-av.

SPLENDID FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 119, 2d-av.; will be altered, raised in height, and rear building added if required; possession. FRIDENBERG, No. 484 6th-av.

TO LET—AT NO. 307 BROADWAY, SOUTH-west corner Fulton-st., a splendid front office; suitable for banking, insurance, railroad, real estate, &c. Apply at No. 180 Fulton-st., room No. 15, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MANUFACturing property, Nos. 112 and 114 West 25th-st., double building, five stories and basement; well lighted; with engine, boiler and machinery. Apply on premises.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR of Nos. 41 and 43 Ann-st., corner of Theatre-alley, 70x25, formerly occupied by National News Company. ROBERT H. GOFF, No. 77 Cedar-st.

A FIRST-CLASS LOFT WITH POWER to lease; 25x23 and 25x56, well lighted on four sides by thirty-six windows. Apply to G. W. ALCOTT, corner Avenue B and 18th-st.

TO LET—ONE WORKSHOP, 24 FEET front, 42 feet deep, one or five years, at $15 per month, No. 3 Extra-place; water and water-closet. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 18 1st-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO. 33 Wooster-st., suitable for any light manufacturing business. Apply to A. W. FRANCIS, No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON THE FRONT of the second floor of No. 3 New Chambers-st.; rent $450 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 12 2d-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED—TO THE NUMBER OF 4 beds, for a family; rent about $1,000; location between 5th and 10th sts. and 5th and 7th avs. preferred. Address PRESCOTT, No. 26 West 10th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE RESIdence of the undersigned at Stamford, Conn. The house contains twenty-five rooms, hot and cold water, gas, steam-heater, billiard-room with good table, and is conveniently located in the midst of fine grounds, near churches, schools, &c.; fine stable accommodations; fruit, shade, and, in short, all the appointments of a first-class country place. Absence of the family abroad for some length of time is the only cause for offering the place for rent. GEORGE A. HOYT, office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—TARRYTOWN HEIGHTS HOTEL—a commodious building, newly and elegantly furnished and fully equipped throughout, comprising, with cottage, thirty-five rooms, spacious lawn and garden, commanding and beautiful river and inland views, stables, barn, gas, ice-house, &c.; situate two and a half miles from Tarrytown Station, on the line of the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, now grading through the property adjacent to the Hotel. Apply to J. L. DE CASA, Tarrytown, or L. ROBERTS, No. 17 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE L. E. HOLMES, Stamford, Conn., on the Shippan road, about one mile and a half from the depot, a beautiful drive; a new house, in perfect order, with fifteen rooms, partly furnished; with garden, lawns, barns, stables, &c.; water privilege for bathing, boating, and fishing; a splendid view of the harbor, Sound, &c. To let for the season or a longer term. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 25 East 17th-st., or No. 3 Pine-st.; or, Chas. F. Holmes, Stamford, Conn.

TO LET—NEAR WEST POINT, ON THE Hudson, a cottage completely furnished, having twelve rooms, spring water from hydraulic ram; bath-room, &c., stable and out-houses. The fine grounds connected with the house and splendid view make this place one of the most attractive on the Hudson. Rent reasonable. Apply at COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 161 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY house, handsome, spacious, modern style, with four acres; abundance of fruits and berries; large vegetable garden, carriage-house, stables, &c.; situated in Monmouth County, N. J.; commands extensive water and land views; rent very reasonable. Inquire of ROSE BROTHERS, No. 163 William-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL, WELL-FURNISHED house of ten rooms, very pleasantly situated in Stamford, Conn., facing one of the public squares, near the Methodist Church, and about ten minutes' walk from the railroad station; furnace and gas. Apply to H. H. CROCKER & CO., No. 39 Beaver-st.

TO LET—FOR TWELVE MONTHS, MAY 1, to a private family only, the well-furnished house, No. 38 East 23d-st., near Madison-av., 17x75 feet; high-stoop, new dining-room, and in complete order; will be let low to a desirable tenant. For permits, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT—Spofford's Point, within twenty minutes' drive of Harlem Bridge; splendid situations; good boating, bathing, and fishing; two cottages, one fully, the other partially, furnished; rent $1,200 and $800. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY.—To let, a furnished house for the season; twelve rooms, library, vegetable garden, ice-house, (filled,) large stable; fine scenery, boating, fishing, drives, mountain air. RUFUS H. McKARG, No. 61 Cedar-st. Commissioner for every State.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—THREE PRETTY villas; ten rooms; all modern improvements; garden and lawn; delightfully located; scenery unsurpassed; near ferry; adapted to merchants doing business in City. E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, No. 3 Pine-st.

CHEAPEST FURNISHED HOUSE IN Yonkers; only $800 per year; modern improvements; splendid river view; only three minutes' walk from depot. I. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED country-seat, 800 feet front on Broadway, and in rear of Mount St. Vincent; stabling for five horses, &c.; rent $3,000 to $5,000, according to the amount of land required. Address E. BINSSE, Yonkers, N. Y.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON.—HAMILTON Park.—To rent, three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade-trees, &c.; near the ferry. Apply to WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st.

TO LET AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Elegant country-seat, furnished, for the season or longer; use of house, cow and poultry; grounds kept in order by owner. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

TO LET—FOR SUMMER, A FARM-HOUSE, partly furnished; twelve rooms; barn room, garden, fruit, &c. Address Box No. 107, Great Barrington, Mass.

TO LET—ON 23D-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of 6th-av., a fully-furnished house. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY-HOUSE TO rent at Oyster Bay. Apply to ROOSEVELT & SON, No. 94 Maiden-lane.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—A SUPERIOR FRENCH ROOF and extension house, with two lots and a half, on Jersey City Heights, beautifully situated on elevated ground; 11 rooms and good cellar, with gas, water, heater, range, &c.; house and grounds in perfect order; situation very pleasant; neighborhood first-class; rent $700. Please apply at S. GARABRANT'S Real Estate and Loan Agency, Bergen-square, or Box No. 304 Post-office.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on Jersey City Heights; eleven rooms and sub-cellar, with all the modern improvements; a magnificent view of New-York Bay; convenient to the depot of the Newark and New-York Railroad; rent $700. Please apply at S. GARABRANT'S Real Estate and Loan Agency, Bergen-square, or Box No. 304 Post-office.

TO LET AT NEWARK, N. J.—FROM the 1st of May next, a substantial three-story brick dwelling-house, centrally located, and within three minutes' walk of both the Centre and Newark and New-York Railroad Depots; contains twelve rooms, all well finished and in good repair; immediate possession can be had; terms $650 per year. Apply to E. N. MILLER, No. 783 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, A first-class brick house, eleven rooms and sub-cellar, with all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c., and affording a magnificent view of the Bay of New-York; can be reached from the City Hall, New-York, by the Newark and New-York Railroad in twenty minutes; rent $750 per annum. Apply to PETER HENDERSON, seedsman, No. 35 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE YEAR OR A TERM of years, a country-seat at Madison, N. J., within ten minutes' walk of the depot; about twelve acres of land, a good garden and orchard, an abundance of fruit and shade trees, and shrubbery; convenient house, with twelve rooms, pleasantly situated; large lawn in front; ice-house filled; carriage-house and other out-buildings. Address GEORGE POMEROY, Madison.

$450.—RENT, ORANGE, N. J.—TWO-story and basement house; newly papered and painted throughout; gas; garden, 50x250 feet; Hurlbut-st.; good neighborhood; three minutes' walk from depot. Apply to BLACKWELL & SMITH, Main-st., Orange, or

J. DESSAR & CO., NO. 260 WEST 23D-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND, THE large double house on the Crescent, with fifteen large rooms, furnace, range, bath-room, all in good repair; stable, carriage-house, fruit and vegetable garden, containing about nineteen lots of land; five minutes from steam-boat, or thirty-five minutes to Peck-slip; rent $1,000. Apply to JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, Astoria.

TO RENT—IN WHOLE OR IN PART, IN Kingston, close to Wilkesbarre, Penn., the desirable premises known as the Stone House property; admirably located, just improved, and nicely adapted for residence, boarding and business purposes; street-cars run near; immediate possession can be had. Apply to H. B. PAYNE, Wilkesbarre, Penn., or to J. D. COOPER, Kingston, Penn.

TO LET—ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM Lake Mahopac and depot there, on Peekskill turnpike, the Summer residence (two and a half story double house, unfurnished,) of the late D. T. Valentine; also, fifty-eight acres choice land; two barns and carriage-house; rent $600. Photograph at LUDLOW & CO.'S, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITH glass enameled sliding-doors, French windows, bath, &c., size of house, 21x37; size of parlor, 15x20; rent, $400; also, one other, $50 per month; also a cottage, nine rooms, $21. Inquire of Mr. STURDIVANT, corner of Fulton-st. and Palisade-av., West Hoboken.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, TWO-STORY house, thirteen rooms, finely situated on Lexington-av., five minutes from depot. Inquire near premises of M. M. FISHER, or address H. J. H., Box No. 894 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART PRIVATE dwelling No. 131 Amity-st., and factory connected on side and rear, all 109 feet deep; agents procuring satisfactory tenants allowed commission. Apply to H. E. MELVILLE, jeweler, No. 1,191 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house No. 249 West 19th-st.; all improvements; in first-rate condition; good neighborhood; rent reduced. For permit apply to the owner's residence, No. 228, in same street.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house No. 113 East 62d-st., in extra order, with all improvements, for $7,000. Apply to owner, B. WARD, No. 65 Leonard-st.

TO LET—AT SCARSDALE, NEAR THE DEpot, a frame cottage with ten rooms, large garden, ice-house, &c. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, Nos. 11 and 13 Pearl-st.

TO RENT—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses in 61st-st., near Central Park; favorable lease. HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st., Branch office 61st-st. and 4th-av.

THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP dwelling-house, No. 12 West 13th-st.; three-story extension; mirrors, chandeliers, gas-fixtures. THOMAS KING, No. 65 West 13th-st.

FLAT TO LET—5TH-AV. AND 20TH-ST.—first floor, upstairs; suitable for any business or small family; four large rooms; has just been painted; now vacant. Inquire on premises.

NORWOOD—N. R. R. OF N. J.—TO LET—A very desirable cottage, seven rooms; water in kitchen; good garden; three minutes from depot. E. D. CARPENTER, No. 61 West 12th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND PART OF THE third story of first-class brown-stone house No. 231 East 57th-st., to a small family without children; Americans preferred.

TO LET AT FLUSHING—SEVERAL houses, well situated, ranging from $600 to $1,200. Full particulars with JAS. B. PARSONS, 34 Pine-st.

FLOOR CONTAINING FIVE ROOMS in West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to H. W. HUNTER, No. 1,153 Broadway.

PERSONS GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING OR GOING ABROAD CAN PROCURE STORAGE FOR SILVER PLATE, PICTURES, LIBRARIES, and trunks of other valuables at the STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

SUMMIT, N. J.

HOUSES to rent at from $600 to $3,000 per annum. HOUSES for sale from $8,000 to $40,000. VILLA SITES for sale. An EXPERIENCED BUILDER will furnish particulars of cost to parties wishing to buy and build. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, No. 66 Liberty-st. Office at Summit, corner of Railroad-place and Union-place, almost opposite the depot.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house No. 155 West 42d-st., with mirror and gas-fixtures; in perfect order. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET—A FEW DESIRABLE APARTments, in suites of seven to ten rooms, in a French apartment building. For further particulars, inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 10th-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 23d-st., Junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman to travel with a family to Europe and return with them, to take care of children or an invalid; best City reference. Address H. A., Box No. 13 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 23d-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A respectable woman; an excellent cook; country or City; understands French and English cooking, meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, side-dishes, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; best City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chamber-maid by a Protestant young woman; a very respectable and competent chamber-maid and waitress; country or City; best references. Call at No. 393 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid and seamstress by a very excellent seamstress; cut and fit, operate, dress-make, trim, &c.; very neat hair-dresser, experienced lady's maid; very best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPErienced nurse, a situation to travel with an invalid; those going to California preferred; the best City reference; is a Protestant. Address MAGT. ROBINSON, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid in a gentleman's family; will be highly recommended; family going to Europe. Call at No. 616 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as cook; excellent baker; three years' best City reference for honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 252 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, washer and ironer, or assist in washing, by a very respectable Protestant young woman; country or City; very good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOman, a situation to do plain sewing and assist in light house-work. Address S. B., Box 163 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objections to going with the family to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 218 West 38th-st., for two days, from 10 to 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress by a Protestant girl; is willing and obliging; is a good embroiderer; willing to go to the country; can give first-class reference from her late employer. Call at No. 8½ East 22d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent laundress, or to assist in chamber-work if required, in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as invalid nurse; is a neat sewer and a good chamber-maid, or would take the care of a grown child; is capable and reliable; City or country; two years' City reference. Call at No. 36 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class laundress, or would go as chamber-maid and fine washer; the best of City reference. Call at No. 116 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent and experienced widow, a situation to wait on a lady and take care of growing children; City or country; unexceptionable references. Call at No. 223 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands her business in all its branches; can come well recommended from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would take care of children; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 253 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, a situation; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best City references. Apply for two days at No. 217 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class laundress; no objections to the country for the Summer; best City references. Call or address No. 40 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 218 West 27th-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 308 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's house, or a hotel; no objection to the country; the West preferred; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. HERBERT, Box No. 132 Times Office.

MALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, NO. 54½ WEST 23D-ST., JUNCTION BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV., And the "Times" West-Side Office, NO. 308 WEST 23D-ST., CORNER OF 8TH-AV. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener; married; no children; English by birth; competent to take charge of a place where there are hot and cold graperies, green-houses, forcing and propagating pits; reference given. Address J. J., No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Englishman (Protestant) as waiter in a private family, or as servant to an invalid gentleman, or traveling servant; has good recommendations from England and also from last employer in this country. Address A. B., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, who is a first-class, trustworthy, honest, sober and industrious young man; understands his business thoroughly. Address T. B., Box No. 11, Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man, single, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; careful driver; perfectly sober; six years' references from last employer. Call on or address P. J. C., at harness-store, No. 88 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married German as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; City or country; has the best of reference. Address for two days H. L., Up-town Times Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable, active man, married, no family, strictly temperate, and who thoroughly understands his business; best reference. Address A. M., Box No. 190 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business and is a good driver; best of City and country reference. Address J. J. B., Box No. 32 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY an American, married, competent in every respect. Address L. NEWMAN, River Vale, Bergen County, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter man in a gentleman's family by a respectable single man, highly recommended; family going to Europe. Call at No. 616 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as first-class waiter or first-class coachman; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 2 West 16th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced book-keeper. Address G. A. K., Ascom House, corner of Spring and Crosby sts.

HELP WANTED.

AN ENGINEER WANTED—THE ENgine to run an elevator, &c.; none but a very steady, careful and experienced man need apply. Address A., naming references, Box No. 1,022 Post-office.

GARDENER WANTED—AN ACTIVE, intelligent man and wife, without children, to fit up and sell a valuable place at Morristown, on commission. Apply to Dr. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

BOY WANTED—FOURTEEN OR FIFTEEN years of age, of Protestant family, for work in a drug-store and go on errands. Apply at No. 24 Old-slip, from 2 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer to go in the country; must be Protestant and have good references. Call at No. 228 West 23d-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; German preferred. Apply at corner of West and India sts., Greenpoint.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, AND waitress and chamber-maid. Call, with good reference only, at No. 19 East 49th-st., before 10 A. M.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 823 6th-av., corner 28th-st., and No. 209 6th-av., corner 15th-st., retail watches, jewelry, sterling silver, best silver-plated ware at manufacturer's prices.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, SERVICES AND Lecture.—SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Close of evening prayer, lecture on the Prayer-book—*Why We Use the Liturgy.* Strangers cordially invited to attend the services; seats free. East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN BEHALF OF the Missionary Union of the S. N. Y. Association will be held at the Sixteenth-st. Baptist Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, 21st inst. Address by WILLIAM ALLEN BACON. MR. BACON will also address the Sunday-school Missionary Society of the East Baptist Church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, trance speaker, will lecture TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Mr. FORSTER is one of the most logical reasoners and eloquent speakers on the philosophy of modern spiritualism.

A SERMON TO THE DISCONSOLATE by Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor of the Berean Baptist Church, corner Downing and Bedford streets, at 10½ o'clock SABBATH MORNING. Subject Sabbath evening—*Fifth Letter of Jesus.* All are cordially invited.

A LECTURE ON THE CELEBRATED *Dr. Chalmers* will be delivered in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene-st., on THURSDAY, April 25, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Admission free. Services SUNDAY at 10½ and 3½. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, April 21, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach morning at 10½; subject—*Conditions of Social Progress.* Evening at 7½; subject—*Honor, True and False.* In the evening, seats free.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 4TH-av. and 23d-st.—Service of Song at 3½ P. M., followed by a short address by Hon. E. S. FAUST, of Cincinnati. Bible Class SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 P. M., conducted by W. H. THOMSON, M. D.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ EVENING; also, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, with lecture.

ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., WILL preach in Rutgers College Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., MORNING service at 10½, EVENING service at 7½. Strangers heartily welcome.

A LECTURE, BY STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., in the Bedford-street Methodist Episcopal Church, MONDAY EVENING, April 22, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Temperance.* Admission, 20 cents.

A VOICE FROM THE PAST.—BISHOP SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M.; seats free. Subject—*The Word Behind Us*—Isa. xxx. 21.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Chapel of the University on Washington-square, SABBATH EVENING, at 7½, on *The Daily Discipline of Faith Working by Love.*

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 50th-st., east of 3d-av.—Rev. W. T. TRACY, Rector; Rev. F. M. SERENBES, German minister.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. German service at 7½ P. M.

FATHER GAVAZZI WILL PREACH his first sermon in America in Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE'S Tabernacle, (Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins, Brooklyn,) SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Collection for the evangelistic work of the Free Italian Church.

FATHER GAVAZZI AND REV. DR. J. R. THOMPSON, Commissioners of the Free Church of Italy, will speak in the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. CROSBY'S,) near 22d-st., SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Collection for the evangelization of Italy.

FATHER GAVAZZI HAVING JUST ARrived from Italy, will first appear before an American audience TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Schermerhorn-st., near Powers, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, the pastor, will preach at 7½ o'clock P. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent. Services are held every SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited to be present.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-ST. AND PARK-AV.—Preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., 10½ and 3½; Sunday-school 9 A. M. Prayer and Conference meeting at 8 o'clock.

GO TO THE GRAND-STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Williamsburg, between 4th and 5th sts., SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and hear Rev. T. T. KENDRICK on *The True Elements of a Gentleman*, at 10½ o'clock, the Christians' Triumph. Juvenile Temperance Concert at 3 P. M. Also, next THURSDAY EVENING, Mrs. Marsena, Jones and Alice M. Singer, and others, in a complimentary concert tendered to C. B. Northrop, church chorister.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. W. W. ATTERBURY, D. D., will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. JAMES H. DWIGHT in the EVENING, at the new Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The public cordially invited.

HARLEM SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, 111th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. HALSEY MOORE, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½. EVENING, 7½. Sunday-school, 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers made welcome.

ITALY.—REV. W. C. VAN METER WILL lecture on *Mission Work in Rome*, at Central Baptist Church, West 42d-st., at 7½. Rev. FRED. EVANS, Pastor, will preach on *Woman's Mission*, at 10½. All are welcome.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. F. S. DE HASS, D. D., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock; also, preaching at 7½ in the evening. Seats free.

MISS NETTIE COLLINS WILL READ at the anniversary of the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Sabbath-school, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24th. A very interesting programme is offered. The public invited. Admission free. To commence at 7½.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED Church, corner 57th-st.—Preaching by Rev. H. D. GANSE, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER of Fulton and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. M. C. JULIEN every SABBATH MORNING, 10½, and EVENING, 7½. Pews reserved for the guests from hotels. Sabbath-school and Bible classes, 9 A. M. Singing or praise-meeting MONDAY EVENING. Prayer-meeting, FRIDAY EVENING, 7½. Chapel, No. 103 Fulton-st., where the Fulton-street Daily Noon Prayer-meeting is held.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHing SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY; at corner of Water and Dover sts. at 3½ P. M.; at No. 276 West-st. at 3 P. M., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Rev. ASHER BROWN TEMPLE, of Princeton, N. J., will preach SUNDAY, morning and evening. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. Dr. SAMUEL S. LAWS, of Kentucky, will preach on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PUBLIC RECEPTION. At Association Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, April 20, at 8 o'clock, a welcome will be publicly given to Rev. Alessandro Gavazzi ("Ex-Father") and Rev. Dr. Thompson, the newly-arrived deputation from the Free Italian Church; also to Rev. Dr. Riley, Superintendent of the Central Mexican Mission. Impressive addresses will be delivered by those distinguished advocates of Protestantism in Italy and in Mexico. The public are cordially invited.

PREACHING ON THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST, or kindred subjects, at No. 400 Grand-st., and No. 135 West 24th-st., every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Copies of the *Illustrated Bible Banner* (distributed) free.

RELIGION AND THE BIBLE IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS.—A lecture by Dr. A. D. MAYO, of Cincinnati, in Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av., MONDAY EVENING, April 22, at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the Association to secure the Religious amendment of the Constitution. All are invited.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach in Steinway Hall MORNING and EVENING. Morning subject—*Standing by Oneself and Standing with God.* Evening, fourth lecture on "Our Homes;" subject—*Fast Young Men.* Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING, anniversary of Sabbath-school. Monthly meeting of Mission Schools at 2½ o'clock P. M. Addresses from Rev. Mr. WILSON and others.

REV. W. C. STEELE, NEWLY-APpointed Pastor, will preach in the Beekman Hill M. E. Chapel, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

REV. S. C. CHENEY, OF HARTFORD, Conn., has just been appointed by the New-York East Conference Pastor of the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., near Grand, for the ensuing year, and will occupy the pulpit on SUNDAY, the 21st, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. DR. OSGOOD WILL PREACH IN St. John's Memorial Church, West 11th-st., below 7th-av., at 10½ A. M., on *The Noble Sorrow*, and at 7½ P. M. on *Eternal Life.* Also on FRIDAY EVENING at 7½. Seats free.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR OF St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN old John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., SABBATH, 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., OF THE Church of the Resurrection, will preach in the Hall, corner 35th-st. and 3d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder PETER WOOD, at 10½ A. M., and service at 3 P. M. Love feast at 7 in the evening, and the annual memorial of the Lord's Supper after; all the friends of Jesus are invited to participate.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST.—The rite of confirmation will be administered by the Bishop of the Diocese on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½. Evening service at 7½.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. W. H. BOOLE, newly appointed minister, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. General prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.; seats free.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Rev. J. PARKER, the new pastor, will preach on SABBATH, the 21st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 P. M. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10th-st.—Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector, will preach SUNDAY, April 21, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Lecture on the revision of the English version of the Bible.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, April 21, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. A. D. VAIL, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. D. FOSS, D. D.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH—S. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 270 6th-av.

THE LAST OF THE SERIES OF free religious services at the Brooklyn Academy of Music SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. H. POWERS will make a statement of results of the series, and plans for the future, and Rev. A. P. PUTNAM, Rev. WM. HAYES WARD, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, Rev. J. HYATT SMITH and others will follow in short addresses. The music will be extra good, and the best meeting of all is anticipated. The public are invited.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES of the House of the Evangelists and its Night College for Christian Workers will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 23d inst., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner 42d-st., at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Right Rev. Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, Rev. WM. M. TAYLOR, Rev. WM. ORMISTON, D. D., and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. A collection will be made for the building fund of the House of the Evangelists.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABbath-school of the Sixth-avenue Reformed Church, opposite Amity-st., will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, April 21, at 7½ o'clock. Singing by the school and addresses by good speakers; cordial invitation to all.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH, west of 8th-av., Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor. Subject for the evening—*Jephthah, the Judge of the Vow.*

THE QUESTIONS THAT JESUS ANSWERED.—The sixteenth lecture in this course will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE CHILDREN'S FOLD.—THERE will be Divine service and a sermon, by Rev. Dr. RYLANCE, in aid of destitute children, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 21, at 7½ o'clock, in Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av. and 10th-st., Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hour. Seats free in the evening.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. DAVID MITCHELL will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½. Young people's meeting, EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.) DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 876 Broadway; book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., taught practically, as used in the best business houses. Open day and evening all Summer.

REMOVAL. Mlle. ROSTAN'S French and English Protestant school for young ladies. The Spring term will open TUESDAY, April 9; a punctual attendance of all the pupils is requested at her new residence, No. 21 West 31st-st., near 5th-av.; day scholars residing below 34th-st., will be sent for daily without extra charge.

WOODBURN. A Family and Classical School for Young Boys, Hartford, Conn. Number limited to twenty. The Spring Session begin April 10. Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Dr. GEORGE E. ABBOTT, Principals.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Superior advantages. Address H. W. SIGLAR, Principal, Newburgh Institute, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 332 West 28th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN, M. A., M. D., residing near London, Mathematical Honor-man and Prizeman in modern languages, Trinity College, will receive three pupils into his family; will visit New-York this Spring. For further information address F. W. RHINELANDER, Esq., No. 61 Liberty-st., New-York.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children. PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for young LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss H. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass.—A boarding school for twenty boys in Southern Berkshire; superior accommodations, care and instruction given to each pupil. L. & J. BIRD, Principals.

ALBERT WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY School for boys, Bedford, Westchester County; two vacancies; Summer session, May 1; board and tuition, $75 quarter. For circulars apply to GEO. A. HALSEY, No. 33 Nassau-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 18. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

GLENWOOD BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys, New-Hartford, Conn.—Number limited to twenty; terms moderate. Circulars, with view of the buildings and full particulars at No. 194 Broadway, Room No. 8.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., established in 1854.—LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal. A select boarding-school for ten boys; terms moderate.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—LONG known for its high character and its reasonable rates. Address THOS. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

ALONZO FLACK, PRESIDENT OF Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y.; pupils received at any time; both sexes; $300 a year; seventeen instructors.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $275 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

AT HAINES BROS., NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE. The celebrated HAINES PIANOS, UNSURPASSED FOR TONE, FINISH, &c., At very low figures, for cash, or by installments, on most favorable terms. One second-hand Piano, good as new, a bargain.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. [illegible] 4th-av.)

MAGNIFICENT ROSE-WOOD PIANOforte, made to order, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, used five months, cost $800, for $275. Also, parlor suites, paintings, bronzes, mirrors, carpets, book-cases, etageres, ornaments, silver-ware, books, chamber and dining-room furniture, property of family leaving the City—a sacrifice. No. 24 West 15th-st., near 5th-av.

BOSTON JUBILEE.—THE NEW-YORK Harmonic Society, in connection with the Associated Choirs, hold regular rehearsals every MONDAY NIGHT, at their rooms, No. 200 4th-av., preparatory to attending the Jubilee in Boston. Applicants must enroll their names immediately to secure a ticket and seat in the chorus.

PEEK & SON, PIANO MANUFACTURERS, warerooms No. 127 Bleecker-st., three blocks west of Broadway, offer great inducements to piano purchasers; second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and for sale on reasonable terms.

AT STEEDMAN & HOLLYER'S, NO. 11 West 14th-st.—A large stock of first-class pianos at low prices for cash. A Chickering $300, seven octaves, elegant cases, overstrung; with all present improvements, $250, $275, and $300.

CLOTHING.

AT A. SIMMONDS & CO., No. 664 3d-av., between 42d and 43d sts. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN will receive the HIGHEST PRICE for their cast-off clothing, furniture, carpets, &c. N. B.—A note by post will be punctually attended to.

DRY GOODS.

6-4 WHITE MATTING, 25 CENTS.—Red and Fancy Check Bagging, Burlaps, Tailors' Trimmings, Buckrams, Cloths, Silk Mix, Cassimeres, &c., Robes, &c. A. LESTER & CO., No. 123 Chambers-st.

REWARDS.

$250 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN to any one who will return GEO. LITTLE to No. [illegible] 21st-st. He is sixty-two years old, six feet high, dressed in dark blue pants, black frock-coat, black silk hat; has gray beard and moustache; he was in the city yesterday.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels shall hereafter sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, April 20, 9 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, April 25, 4 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, April 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Thursday, May 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, May 4, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

Steerage cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	33
To Paris	90	To Paris	36

Tickets also issued to Hamburg, Bremen, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

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No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

CHINA.....Wednesday, April 17, 72
RUSSIA.....Wednesday, April 24, 72
CUBA.....Wednesday, May 1, 72
SCOTIA.....Wednesday, May 8, 72
JAVA.....Wednesday, May 15, 72
CALABRIA.....Saturday, April 20, 72
ANTONINA.....Saturday, April 27, 72
RAGAVIA.....Saturday, May 4, 72
ALGERIA.....Saturday, May 11, 72
PARTHIA.....Saturday, May 18, 72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris $15 gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Halifax, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and to all Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, May 11. AUSTRALIA.	Saturday, April 20.
Saturday, May 18. COLUMBIA.	Saturday, April 27.
Saturday, May 25. EUROPA.	Saturday, May 4.
Saturday, June 1. INDIA.	Saturday, May 11.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120 and $130.

Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

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NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
5,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....April 27, 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....May 4, 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....May 11, 9 A. M.
PERSIA.....May 18, 3 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unsurpassed, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bathrooms in middle section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

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MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Only direct line to Prussia, Russia and the Scandinavian countries, connecting with all the Baltic lines of steamers. Steamer leaves New-York and Stettin, calling at Christiansand and Copenhagen to land mails and passengers. Steamers will sail Saturdays, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 9 North River.

TRAVELLER, Capt. F. DAEZER.....May 4
JASON, (extra steamer).....May 13
HUMBOLDT, Capt. F. BARANDON.....June 1
THORWALDSEN, ERNST MORITZ ARNDT, and WASHINGTON, (building.)

Rates of passage payable in gold.

	CABIN.		STEERAGE.
From New-York	$100	Including mattress	$28
Excursion tickets	180	Including mattress	50
Excursion tickets	170	Including mattress	65

Children under ten years half rate.

For through freights to the principal ports of the Baltic, and for passage, apply to

WENDT & HAMMELBERG, Agents,
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NATIONAL LINE.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM, LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 41 and 42 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FRANCE, Tuesday, April 17, at 12 M.
EGYPT, GEORGE, Saturday, April 20, at 8 P. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, April 27, 8 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, May 4, 8 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THEODORE, THOMAS, Saturday, April 27, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $85, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $25 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, April 20
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....Saturday, May 18
PEREIRE.....DARRE.....Saturday, June 1.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These vessels do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers escape the annoyance of changing at Liverpool, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transits by English railway and the disagreeable ceremonies of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
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STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, April 20, at 3 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

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(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....April 24, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WEBSTER.....May 1, at 1 P. M.
NIAGARA, Capt. LEACHMAN.....May 8, at 8 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....May 15, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. FRICE.....May 15, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. R. PRICE.....May 22, at 8 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

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WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

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CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

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CARRYING MAIL, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave wharf of the company, foot of Clark-st., every month, (except when that date falls on Sunday, then the day previous)

April 20.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 2 P. M. of April 27.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco May 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Clark-st.

J. R. SADY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 24th of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. G. H. SLOCUM.....April 24
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELESPAUGH.....May 24
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WISE.....June 24

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Shippers are informed a special vessel for Demerara will be posting in St. Thomas, the arrival of the steamer leaving here the 2d inst.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, issued to travelers going to Europe, by J. P. NON, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 20, from Pier No. 1 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. UNDERHILL, SATURDAY, April 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 6 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULLAY, TUESDAY, April 23, from Pier No. 19 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 68 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, April 25, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
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Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

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ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

OREGON, Capt. T. H. WARNER, April 25.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) May 2.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORGAN, May 9.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving Pier 17 N. R. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only,) Tues., April 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Tinnerman...(Tuesday, May 7
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)..Sat., May 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Pelletier.....Wednesday, May 22.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 34 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent River Steamers in the World, JOHN H. DREW and HENRY RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted), at 4 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with the Boston and Albany R. R. Returning, leave the steamer lying at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dolge's Express, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD,
FOR RED BANK
and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 11th	9½ A. M.	Friday, 12th	6 A. M.
Saturday, 13th	10½ A. M.	Monday, 15th	9 A. M.
Tuesday, 16th	12½ P. M.	Wednesday, 17th	11 A. M.
Thursday, 18th	2 P. M.	Friday, 19th	1 P. M.
Saturday, 20th	3 P. M.	Monday, 22d	3 A. M.
Monday, 22d	3 P. M.	Tuesday, 23d	7 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE, LANDING at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, daily, Saturdays excepted. For freight or passage, state-rooms, 75 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

C. D. HANCOX, General Agent.

FOR TROY DIRECT—CITIZENS' STEAMboat Company of Troy.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL daily, (Saturday excepted,) will leave Pier 43, foot of Spring-st., at 6 P. M. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked via Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroad.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Supt.

FOR BONDOUT, LANDING AT CORNERS of Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES NEWKIRK leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR STAMFORD.—THE STEAM-BOAT AMERICUS leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River at 5.30 P. M. and foot of 23d-st. at 5.45 P. M. Leave Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamer Have Peck-slip for New-Haven, at 5.15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 12, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.40 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Special Albany Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
5.30 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both the Lake Shore and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 5 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 26th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. HENDRICKS, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8.00 A. M. Greenport and intermediate stations.
10.30 A. M. Hempstead train.
3.00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4.00 P. M. Express train for Boston, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5.30 P. M. Northport way train.

Ample freight cars will be ready for Hempstead, Smithtown and Port Jefferson, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9.30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.

Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Income 1-3 to 1-2 more than Government.

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage,

PAR AND INTEREST.

New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,

87½ AND INTEREST.

Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,

95 AND INTEREST.

All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.

For sale by

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1872.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company for the election of 10 directors for the ensuing year and the term of three years, and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms of the Company on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

J. H. WILSON, Late U. S. A. EDWARD F. WINSLOW, Prev'ly U. S. D. & S. E. Ward.

WINSLOW & WILSON,

No. 79 William-st., New-York.
No. 2005 Harrison-st., Sta. L., Omaha, Neb.

RAILWAYS

Report upon, Build, Manage and Equip. Obtain loan capital. Negotiate loans and sell Securities. Obtain locomotives constantly on hand.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the United States Mortgage Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 37 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of May, 1872, at 12 M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ALEXANDER J. KOCH, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, all issues vested by WM. G. DILLMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions $20 million (out of 20) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN E. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. STEERE, Jr., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and Northwest, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN S. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 WALL-ST.

SECOND MORTGAGE

8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway,

AT 89 1-9 AND INTEREST.

From the time we first offered these Bonds they have been rapidly taken up by investors, leaving but a small amount now for sale, which, at the present price, we consider a very cheap and desirable security, as the road is in successful operation, and earning net more than the interest on all its Bonds. The business of the road is rapidly increasing. Over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with and controlled entirely in the interest of this road, all of which will be completed at an early day.

These new roads, it is expected, will add at least 50 per cent. to the net receipts of this Company.

We have also other FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES for sale.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.

Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

TOLEDO PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY

Second Mortgage Convertible 7 Per Cent. Currency Bonds.

INTEREST WARRANTS PAYABLE OCTOBER AND APRIL.
PRINCIPAL 1896.

We offer for sale $100,000 of the above bonds in block. By act of reorganization of the Company, these bonds are convertible into the First Preferred Shares of the Company, which amount to only 17,000 shares, and into the Consolidated Bonds (recently negotiated at Amsterdam) of six millions of dollars, which cover the entire line of 230 miles of completed road, together with all the rolling stock and real property, at the cost of more than ten millions of dollars. The road crosses the entire State of Illinois, and connects with the mammoth iron bridges spanning the Mississippi at Keokuk and Burlington. The income of the road for the year will not sufficient to pay interest on all the bonded indebtedness and dividend of the preferred shares.

For terms apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
Bankers, Wall and William sts.

MIDLAND BONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
12 PINE-ST.

COMMON FUND SCRIP

BOUGHT and SOLD by all Bankers, Brokers, and Dealers in Stocks in the United States and Europe. Circulars may be had at the Offices: London, No. 24 Throgmorton-st.; Paris, 56 to 58 Rue Vivienne; New-York, No. 63 Wall-st.

RICHARD HENRY MILLS, Secretary.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
Correspondents in this City,
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 22, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 20th day of March inst., and will reopen on the morning of the 2d day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, APRIL 15, 1872.

ON AND AFTER THE 30TH INST. the Coupons of the Atlantic and Great Western First and Second Mortgage Bonds in exchange for Mesars. Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s certificates of similar bonds of the old Company, deposited with them under the official scheme of reorganization, will be paid on presentation at their office, 59 Wall-st.

JAMES B. RODGERS, Treasurer.

EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the sale to the trustees of twenty-two (22) bonds of the May and November issue.

Proposals should be directed to E. G. ROLSTON, President, No. 26 Exchange-place, and must be presented on or before 12 o'clock M., on the 1st inst.

E. G. ROLSTON,
President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

State of New-York,

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS.

At 95 and accrued interest in currency.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR GOOD FEE MILES.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this state, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

Over 10 Per Cent.

NET EARNINGS.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,

free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, AND ALREADY EARNING EXPENSES, INTEREST, AND OVER 10 PER CENT. ON ITS STOCK. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

10 TO 20 PER CENT. INVESTMENTS IN CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, &c., &c.

FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
No. 41 PINE-ST.

N. B.—Choice municipal bonds and other investment securities, yielding from 6 to 7 per cent., paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for over twenty years, and always kept on hand for sale at the lowest market rates.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE 7 per cent. Consolidated Bonds, and HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL 1st Mortgage Bonds, bought and sold.

BUY and SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 6th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 26, until the morning of May 7, 1872.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CANADA LAND PURCHASE,
No. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1872.

THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPON maturing May 1 on the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds of the LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY of Indiana, will be paid on and after that date at our office.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
Financial Agents of the Company.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CANADA LAND PURCHASE,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1872.

Owners of Trustees' Certificates for interests in Section 11 Land Purchase, Canada, and held in trust by E. R. Ward, Edward Larned, Foley Hall, C. A. Woolfolk and A. H. Sibley, are hereby notified that a dividend of Sixty Dollars per part has this day been declared, payable on the 20th inst., at my office, No. 2 William-st., New-York, to parties or that day entitled thereto as appears on the books of said Trustees.

EDWARD LARNED,
Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1872.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1.

M. F. READING, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1.

The transfer books will be closed from this date and reopen on the 2d of May.

R. WILSON, Cashier.

No. 31 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE COUPONS OF THE DENVER and Rio Grande Railway Company's Bonds, falling due May 1, prximo, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at our office.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, Nos. 722 West 42d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble, Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, of superior workmanship, designs. Price-list on application.

S. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING WORKS, Nos. 154 and 156 East 13th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 206 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 42d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ARRIVED AT LAST.

J. C. Dey, of the City of Jackson, Mich., with fifty head of fine horses, at J. S. CHAMBERLIN'S stables, 124th-st., between 3d and Lexington-ave.

MAGNEL, THE NOTED HORSE-TAMER, will repeat his training, lecture and exhibition daily, 8 for days hence, at No. 115 West 14th-st., near 6th-av. Free exhibition, with his wonderful horses, at 7½, EVERY EVENING.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 114 West 13th-st., one elegant coupé, almost as good as new; pole and shafts lined with maroon morocco; also a very nice pair of bay, fine-actioned mares by Wood Duck; one four-seated and one two-seated open wagon; two double and two single sets of harness, whips, blankets, black bear skin, robes, &c. Call between 8 and 11.

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE 15½ HANDS, and a bay horse 15½ hands high, both seven years old; sound, kind and gentle; just from the country; suitable for coupé, carriage or any light country. Can be seen between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. at the stable No. 148 Christopher-st. JAMES MILLER.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR SPAN OF coach-horses; 16½ hands high; seven and eight years old; sound, kind and gentle; also, one each of French and American double-harness; can be seen at private stable, No. 48 West 44th-st., 6 to 12 noon.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF IMPORTED Welsh ponies, well matched; seven and eight years old; twenty hands high; warranted sound and kind; safe for lady or children to ride or drive with saddle. Apply at No. 161 East 34th-st.

A—ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND second-hand, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.

BAY TOM, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

DOBBINS FOR SALE—WARRANTED sound and kind; a fine three-year-old; can be used by the most timid child; she is thirty-six inches high. Apply at No. 161 East 26th-st.

A FINE TROTTING HORSE FOR sale; can trot to wagon in 2:40; warranted sound and gentle. For full particulars inquire at private stable, No. 57 Rivington-st.

A LIGHT BAROUCHE FOR SALE—Limings, paint, &c., as new; cost $1,200; never make and modern house; used as private one season.

CHARLES SWIFT, Jr., No. 120 West 30th-st.

STYLISH BAY HORSES, LANDAU and HARNESS—For sale cheap; owner leaving town. Apply at Grand Hotel, or No. 120 West 31st-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 206 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av.
And the "Times" West-side Office,
No. 308 West 42d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BOARD.—A SMALL QUIET FAMILY, RESIDING in a central location, would like to take a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, to board; persons who would furnish, or partially furnish, their own rooms preferred; references exchanged; a pleasant home to the right parties. Address and interview to P. A. M., Box No. 181 Times Office.

FIFTH-AV.—A GENTLEMAN WISHING to leave the City will relet beautiful front rooms on the avenue, with board, to a small family for twelve months at an exceedingly low price. Address or apply to JAMES W. AUTEN, No. 251 6th-av., or No. 1 Cedar-st.

A LADY OCCUPYING A FIRST-CLASS house, vicinity 5th-av. and 59th-st., offers choice of rooms, without board or with private table, to gentlemen or party wishing superior accommodations. Address PUTNAM-AVENUE, Up-town Times Office, No. 206 West 23d-st.

SIXTEENTH-ST., WEST, NO. 41.—This house is being tho

POLITICAL.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Chances of the Prominent Candidates for the Presidential Nomination—The Pennsylvania Signers to the Call.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The political sentiment here in regard to the Cincinnati movement is beginning to indicate tangible facts and results as to candidates and platforms. Three interests have now been developed, viz.: First, the Adams party, which has no one pushing it here, but which will show strength at Cincinnati to some degree from Massachusetts, Ohio, and a little from the South. Second, the Judge Davis party, which gets most sympathy from the Democrats, and whose most active supporter here is JOHN D. DEFREES, ex-public printer. This party expects to be supported by Pennsylvania, Indiana, Maryland and Kentucky. Third, the Grosvenor-Gratz Brown-Schurz-Trumbull party, who, backed by the Chicago *Tribune*, are making a desperate effort to force the nomination of TRUMBULL. GROSVENOR and SCHURZ promise to transfer BROWN's strength to TRUMBULL if the latter shows more than the former. BROWN expects the support of his followers in Missouri and Kansas, who will compliment him by presenting his name, and then coalesce with TRUMBULL. TRUMBULL will really have no strength of his own outside of Illinois, but the issue will be made that he alone can carry Illinois in the election, and with the Brown combination, it is believed, he can carry enough States to secure the nomination. The Davis movement has lost ground within a few days, and SCHURZ says very confidently that he will not be nominated, which means that he thinks TRUMBULL will. The Democrats insist on DAVIS. SCHURZ and GROSVENOR reply, he is not strong with the Republicans. The Democrats respond that they must have the man most acceptable to their rank and file. SCHURZ says the candidates must be distinctively Republican in order to have strength with the Republicans, and that the Democrats may have the platform. Consequently GROSVENOR has been busy for more than a week past in daily conferences with Democratic members of Congress, discussing and adjusting the various matters of detail concerning the platform and the general direction of the Convention. The Democrats are divided into two parties in regard to this matter: First, a small party who will be satisfied with a concession in the platform, and not in the candidates. Second, the much larger party who insist, with the Chicago *Times*, that the concession must be in the candidates, and that the platform may be as general and meaningless as the Cincinnati managers choose to make it. The strength of the liberal Republican Democratic surrender movement with the people is fitly illustrated by the beggarly score and a half of names which have been attached to the call in Pennsylvania. First comes JOHN HICKMAN, of Chester County, in other days a man of note, but who refused to vote for LINCOLN in 1864, voted for GRANT, if at all, with great reluctance in 1868, and has been bitterly against him all through; his present power is well illustrated by the fact that in the late State Senatorial contest in that district (Chester and Delaware,) he and two of his *confrères* on this call, viz.: Dr. J. B. WOOD and SMEDLEY DARLINGTON, undertook to obtain the nomination of Senator for a friend, one EVERGARD, and only got seventeen delegates out of a hundred; JOS. CAKE, Ex-Collector of Customs at Philadelphia under JOHNSON, turned out by GRANT; his brother, HENRY L. CAKE, Ex-member of Congress from Schuylkill and Lebanon, defeated for renomination by Hon. JOHN W. KILLINGER; E. F. CHASE was a Democrat as long as he could hold offices, then joined the Republicans, got an office, and has held one ever since, and is now a Register in Bankruptcy under the appointment of Chief Justice CHASE; ROBERT MORRIS, Philadelphia, formerly clerk in the House of Representatives under EMERSON ETHERIDGE, present politics somewhat mixed; J. C. BOMBERGER, a broker at Harrisburg and a follower of ALECK MCCLURE; J. M. MCCLURE, nephew of ALECK, Assistant Attorney-General under BREWSTER, and turned out; JAY CALDWELL, a Lancaster County man, who by a bargain with Ex-Senator COWAN got his man appointed Postmaster at Lancaster, whose confirmation was defeated by the late THADDEUS STEVENS; SAMUEL EVANS, a Justice of the Peace in Lancaster County, a local politician of small note; M. B. LOWRY, of Erie, a lawyer of some prominence and a disappointed applicant for the mission to the Sandwich Islands; A. K. MCCLURE, needs no description; J. R. SYPHER, advertising agent in Philadelphia for New-York *Tribune*, goes by order of GREELEY; JOSHUA KAMES, of Chester County, notorious Harrisburg lobbyist; THEODORE HERR, a pretended leader of Labor Reformers, owns an interest in a Labor Reform paper in Lancaster, and goes to Cincinnati to make it pay. The rest of the signers are men of such small note that nothing is known of them by any of the prominent Pennsylvanians here. These are the men who are to deliver the great Keystone State to the Democratic-Liberal coalition at Cincinnati, and to place its destinies hereafter in the hands of Democrats.

LIBERALISM AT HOME.

Weakness of the Movement in St. Louis—Schurz Placing the French Arms Matter in 1870—The Truth About Jussen—How the Missouri Press Stands.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Nothing causes more surprise here than the idea prevalent elsewhere that the "Soreheads" have any strength in Missouri beyond a few personal adherents of BROWN and SCHURZ and some Germans. The Republicans of the State are now thoroughly united, and do not doubt their ability to carry it for the Philadelphia nominee. The duplicity and selfishness of the Liberal leaders are beginning to be understood here and admitted even by their followers. As another proof of SCHURZ's lack of principle in this whole matter, the Missouri *Democrat* publishes the following:

"More than a year ago Mr. SCHURZ was talking, in Washington, to one of his old friends, Dr. SCHMIDT, formerly a distinguished German editor of Cincinnati, about his quarrel with President GRANT, which seemed to hinge upon the removal of his brother-in-law Mr. JUSSEN. After conversation on general topics SCHURZ pulled out of a drawer a pile of papers relating to the French Arms Sale, and explained their contents. 'Well,' said the Doctor, 'you don't suppose GRANT had anything to do with that?' 'Oh, no,' replied SCHURZ. 'I don't think he had, but see what a fuss I can make about it, and how easily I can connect GRANT with it.' For the truth of this very simple yet very significant statement, we refer to Dr. SCHMIDT himself, who is our informant. His address will be furnished if the facts are questioned."

In connection with the often-repeated denial of SCHURZ that he ever asked the appointment of JUSSEN, his brother-in-law, the *Democrat* also has his indorsement on the application urging his appointment, which was copied *verbatim* from his own handwriting, including his signature.

The crowd which is going to Cincinnati from here includes only about a dozen who have been known as steadfast Republicans. The balance are recent or present Democrats. Evidence is accumulating that the whole Cincinnati movement was begun and is yet managed by its authors to advance their personal interests. Here the thing is so well known that not a single Republican paper in Missouri, outside this city, supports it, and only a day or two ago MILO BLAIR, editor of one of these papers, who had been conspicuous for his warfare on SCHURZ, was elected Mayor of Boonville. The only "Liberal" Republican newspaper even here is the *Westliche Post*, the personal organ of SCHURZ. E. C.

The German Republican Central Committee.

The German Republican Central Committee met at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night and adopted the manifesto in support of Gen. GRANT's Administration and in favor of his renomination for the Presidency, issued a few weeks since by the President of the Central Committee, as published in the TIMES at that time. Dr. GERKE and other dissenters thereupon resigned.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Congressman THOMPSON W. MCNEELY, of Illinois, declines to be a candidate for re-election under any circumstances.

The Boston *Globe* alludes pleasantly to "the double-hump camel Convention destined to open its batteries at Cincinnati."

The New-Hampshire Republicans will hold their Convention to elect delegates to Philadelphia, in Concord, on Wednesday, May 8.

T. W. NEEDLES is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Auditor in Illinois. He would probably look sharp after the public accounts.

Congressman JOHN L. BEVERIDGE and CHARLES B. FARWELL are named for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois.

The Chicago *Times* thinks the Democrats must give seven or eight-tenths of the votes which the candidates of the Cincinnati Convention may receive.

The Washington *Republican* published a specially telegraphed report, containing over 12,000 words, of the great Republican mass-meeting in this City.

CHARLES D. ROBINSON, whom the Democrats of Wisconsin ran for Governor in 1869, says the Cincinnati Convention is not a Democratic concern, to be sure, but it is a sort of purgatory through which the uneasy spirits of Republicans hope to pass to fit themselves for reception with the legions of Democracy.

The Boston *Journal* well and truly says that if Civil Service reform is ever carried, it will be visibly owing to President GRANT more than to any other man.

The chairman of the Tennessee Democratic State Central Committee has refused to postpone the State Convention, to accommodate the ex-rebel Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that the Liberal Republican movement has no foot-hold in New-England—that the Republicans who go thence to Cincinnati will go without a constituency.

The Republicans of the Third District of Maine will hold a Convention in Augusta, on Tuesday, May 21, to nominate a candidate for Congress and an elector, and to select delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

The Ottumwa (Iowa) *Courier* pronounces the letter purporting to have been written by the late Hon. JAMES W. GRIMES to Judge CHAS. MASON, of that State, and condemning the Administration of President GRANT, a forgery.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* reluctantly admits that the Liberal Republican meeting in that city was not largely attended, but it says there was a great deal of earnestness manifested in the desire that the Convention should be a success.

Alluding to the high character of the business men who took prominent part in the Grant meeting in this City, the Boston *Traveller* says: "No President has been more warmly supported by the best men of the country than is President GRANT."

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury*, adding its willing testimony, says that if there be a score or two of sore-heads in Massachusetts, the great mass of the Republicans of the State are as hearty supporters of the Administration as ever.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that Dr. JAYNE, the brother-in-law of Senator TRUMBULL, is traveling through Illinois, canvassing TRUMBULL's Presidential claims, and promising Federal offices as the reward of desertion from the Republican Party.

The Chicago *Times* sees that there impends the danger that the Cincinnati movement will be wrecked upon the rock of party prejudice, and it says that Democratic party prejudices cannot die while Republican party prejudices conspire to keep them alive.

Among those named for delegates from Vermont to Philadelphia are Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds, Ex-Gov. John Gregory Smith, Gov. Stewart, Ex-Gov. Holbrook, Ex-Gov. Dillingham, Hon. Horace Fairbanks, Hon. Harman Canfield and Hon. Julius Converse.

The New-Brunswick *Fredonian* thinks that the prospects of the Republican Party in New-Jersey were never more promising than at this moment, and that all that is needed to make the State permanently Republican is good nominations and a thorough organization.

The Boston *Traveller* says that of the signers to the Massachusetts address in favor of the Cincinnati meeting, only a few have been among the active and influential men of the party, and of these the majority have been crotchety and most unreliable Republicans.

The preference for the renomination of President GRANT is well-nigh universal in Rhode Island, so far as the people themselves are concerned. So says the Providence *Journal*, which hints that certain ambitious citizens are, nevertheless, attempting to make a division in the party.

Gov. JEWELL, of Connecticut, has received a letter from Paris, congratulating him upon his election, signed by Gen. SCHENCK, Minister WASHBURNE, CALEB CUSHING, WM. M. EVARTS, and other Americans present at the dinner given in that city on the 4th inst. by Hon. ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, of this City.

Liberal Republicanism has played its part in Missouri, and now the Democratic papers and politicians are actively canvassing the claims of rival simon-pure Democratic candidates for the nomination for Governor. Among those named are Col. JOHN F. PHILLIPS, JAMES S. ROLLINS and ROBERT P. C. WILSON.

A telegram from Peoria, Ill., says that the assertion that Col. R. G. INGERSOLL, Hon. E. G. JOHNSON and other prominent Republicans of Peoria had signed the call to the Cincinnati Convention and would attend, is utterly false. Neither of these gentlemen, nor any other prominent Republicans there, sympathise with the sorehead movement.

The published report of a Liberal Republican meeting in Frederick, Md., had no foundation in truth. A letter from there asserts that there are not five Republicans in Frederick County opposed to the renomination of Gen. GRANT, unless you take such men as Ex-Gov. BRADFORD, who have been voting with the Democrats for the last four years.

The Secretary of the Executive Committee which vainly attempted to hold a Chase Convention in Parkersburg, West Va., says the friends of the Chief-Justice are confident that he will be nominated at Cincinnati. He also asserts that Mr. CHASE's health seems entirely restored, and that his mind is more vigorous now than at any former period of his life.

Gen. SPINNER says that the Democratic Party reminds him of the story of an Irishman who decapitated a turtle, and was astonished to see him squirming about several days after. "Sure, an' he must be dead, for how could he live without his head!" remarked a companion. "Av course he's dead," replied the first, "but the poor crathur is not sinsible av it!"

The Hartford *Post* refers with well-founded pride to the accuracy of its returns of the vote for Governor at the late election in Connecticut, as shown by the official announcement, Gov. JEWELL's plurality being 2,001, exactly as it gave it after revising its figures. The announcement in its first regular edition after the election was that it would be 2,000.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Press* expresses the opinion that the Liberal Republicans are entirely too fastidious even to deserve success, much less to command it; that their whole policy has been childish in the extreme, and that they have put themselves in an attitude to repel all advances, and have alienated all sympathy and respect which the Democracy held for their movement.

Speaking of the *Tribune*, the Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* says: "Its correspondence and even its editorial columns have been used to pervert truth and disseminate erroneous information to an extent we have not seen exceeded by the most obscure eight-by-ten sheet in the country, and which every respectable journalist must condemn. * * * The *Tribune* is by this system rapidly losing its reputation and influence."

Capt. E. B. WARD, of Detroit, is another of the almost innumerable number falsely accused of intending to take part in the Cincinnati meeting. He says he is not yet ready to desert the party that has enhanced the credit of the nation after a most expensive war, and inaugurated a system of care, economy and integrity in the financial management of the Government that has not been equaled since the Administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes a letter from Mr. C. H. WOLFF, of that city, repelling the persistent assaults that have been made upon Minister CRAMER in his public and private character. The *Gazette* says that Mr. WOLFF is a merchant of the highest standing in that city, whose name is sufficient to satisfy his acquaintances that he would not write a line to defend any man if he believed him guilty of the least of the many acts that have been charged against Mr. CRAMER.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that the attendance was large at the late meeting of the Missouri Republican State Central Committee, and that the proceedings were characterized by the same confidence and enthusiasm which were strikingly exhibited in the Convention at Jefferson City. A plan of action for the campaign was quickly and unanimously decided upon, a universal faith in the Republican Party and its leaders was expressed, and a sweeping triumph in the Gubernatorial contest predicted.

The Hartford *Courant* of Thursday says: "At the beginning of his term Gen. GRANT had full confidence in Senator FENTON, and accepted his advice without hesitation. But the appointments made at his recommendation were probably the worst, taken as a whole, ever presented by a Senator. The writer hereof has seen a list of 'Fenton appointees' who defaulted, defrauded, broke down, absconded, or were otherwise deposed for evil conduct. It is a formidable list. Some of them are in the Penitentiary. Gen. GRANT lost confidence in Mr. FENTON."

Closing Sale of the Lockwood Collection at Clinton Hall Sales-Rooms.

Messrs. LEAVITT & Co. disposed of the remaining pictures of the Lockwood collection yesterday evening, at the following prices: Landscape, supposed to be Bierstadt, $115; landscape, J. Hennessy, $55; "Watching the Wheel," Perry, $420; "Scene in the Rocky Mountains," Bierstadt, $725; "Rocks," A. Durand, $225; "Brook Trout," J. Hays, $830; "Swiss Landscape," Herzog, $680; landscape, "Winter," Gignoux, $410; "Sheep," Verboeckhoven, $820; "The Christening," Salentin, $1,650; "New-England," landscape, Bristol, $400; "The Pet Lamb," J. Schraeder, $1,000; landscape, Doughty, $350; "Mother and Child," Irving, $450; "The Monastery," Jacobsen, $[illegible]; "Grandmother's Birthday," Siegert, $1,150, to Mr. Derby; "The Coming Storm," Achenbach, $2,450, to Mr. Freeman; "In the Swamp," Brown, $370; landscape, David Johnson, $170; "The Forbidden Book," Kraus, (a charming picture, telling its story very cleverly,) $2,000; "Crushed in the Icebergs," Bradford, started at $6,000, ran rapidly up to $6,300, went slowly on to $7,900, and was knocked down to Mr. Campbell for $8,000; this picture goes abroad; "The Annunciation," Van Schendel, $1,500; "The Domes of the Yosemite," Bierstadt, 116 by 80; first bid, $4,000, and not eagerly sought after; finally sold to Mr. A. S. Hatch for $5,100, and quite as good a speculation as Erie was at 35.

Sales of pictures last evening, $[illegible]. Total sales of whole collection, including those disposed of Thursday night, $71,[illegible].

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. EDWIN M. COX, late of the firm of Bowman, Lapsley & Co., has been admitted a member of the Stock Exchange.

Last evening FRITZ VACHER, a Swede, was found hanging in the cellar of his residence, No. 58 West Tenth-street, quite dead.

At the New-York Liberal Club, last evening, Mr. CHARLES MORAN read a paper on "International Copyright Law."

Prof. J. S. NEWBERRY delivered a lecture last evening on "The Lignites of the Far West," before the members of the Polytechnic Association.

WM. BROWN, of No. 218 East Thirty-second-street, fell down the hatchway of the building No. 300 Broadway, yesterday, and was fatally injured.

The Five Points House of Industry will be grateful for donations of second-hand clothing and shoes, and will send to any part of the City for them.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States Court yesterday, against the Heliocentral Principle Lubricating Company of New-York.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, MICHAEL MURTHA was committed for stabbing another boy named MICHAEL CROTTY. Both worked in the same factory.

A public reception will be given this evening, at Association Hall, to Rev. ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI and Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, the newly-arrived deputation from the Italian Church.

Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON lectured at the Cooper Institute, last evening, to a moderate audience, about "We, the People." It was a campaign speech in favor of "Liberal Republicanism."

A meeting of the managers and friends of the Wilson Mission was held at the institution in St. Mark's-place, yesterday afternoon. An appeal was presented urging the construction of a new chapel upon the property of the mission.

MASON and LYONS, who were charged with seven others with stealing large quantities of wine and fruit on board the steamer *Seminole*, on a voyage from San Francisco to New-York, were discharged yesterday by Commissioner SHIELDS.

In the case of the National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee *vs.* DAVID DOWS and others—the matter in dispute being as to grain forwarded to New-York—a verdict was yesterday rendered by the jury in the United States Circuit Court for the plaintiff for $21,111 57.

Mr. JOHN E. PARSONS says by letter to Mr. WM. HENRY MORGAN, counselor-at-law, of No. 80 Wall-street, that he (MORGAN) was not the person referred to in the argument of the Bar Committee, connected with the suit of NYCE against the Erie Railroad Company.

TERRENCE FARLEY, who pleaded guilty a few days ago in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD, to a charge of bigamy, was brought up yesterday, and sentence was postponed, it appearing that he was intoxicated when the second marriage took place.

Mr. JAMES M. MOODY, of No. 183 Broadway, and lately doing business at No. 7 Murray-street, under the name of MOODY & Co., denies that the J. W. STONE, whose fraudulent operations in Jersey City were recently exposed, is any member of the firm of MOODY & Co., or ever was a partner of his.

On the recommendation of Col. WHITELY, REUBEN CARPENTER, who was convicted in the United States Circuit Court on the 14th of January, 1871, for counterfeiting, was pardoned by the President, and restored to the full rights of citizenship. The pardon was placed in the hands of Marshal SHARPE yesterday.

It is understood that several butchers, whose names were mentioned in an article in a prominent morning journal, charging them with selling impure meats, will meet on Sunday night at the Germania Rooms, to take action against the paper for libel. They have subscribed $100 each toward the expenses of the prosecution.

ALVIN O. BUCK was arrested yesterday by a Deputy Sheriff, on a charge of having represented to Mr. FRANKLIN STEBBINS that he (BUCK) was worth $75,000 above all his debts, whereby STEBBINS was induced to loan him $6,000. These representations Mr. STEBBINS subsequently considered to be fraudulent, and made complaint accordingly.

The German Council of Political Reform, recently formed by a number of German reformers opposed to the regular German Central Reform organization, held a meeting, last night, at No. 544 Third-avenue, and adopted a constitution. The organization is composed of three delegates from each Ward Association, all professional politicians being excluded.

The German Liberal Republicans, at a meeting at No. 200 Third-avenue, last night, elected the following delegates to the Cincinnati Convention: Theo. Glaubensklee, Dr. Kessler, Fred. R. Schack, Moritz Ellinger, Dr. Gerke and Ferd. Trand. The following gentlemen were appointed alternates: Messrs. Charles Wendt, Henry Wehle, Paul Schmitzler, Arnold Taenzer, Adam Fahs and G. Wollbrecht.

Commissioners BOSWORTH, BARR and MANIERRE presided at the Police trials yesterday. Thirty-five complaints were on the calendar. Inspector JAMESON was charged with being absent from duty on the 14th inst.; Roundsman CONWICK and Detective REYNOLDS, with acting in a disorderly manner at a colored ball; and Patrolman THEODORE KELLY, Eighth Precinct, with drinking in a liquor-saloon with a number of colored women. These cases, with others, were referred to the Board.

BROOKLYN.

The City undertaker denies the charge made by Supervisor HARMON, that the bodies of paupers are buried without regard to decency or law, and asks for an official investigation of the matter.

The second trial of the suit of Mme. CHENEVIERES, against the Staten Island Railroad Company, for damages for the killing of her husband in the *Westfield* explosion, resulted, yesterday morning in a verdict in her favor for $5,000, the full amount claimed.

The Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic for decorating the graves of Brooklyn soldiers on the 30th of May, are busily occupied perfecting their arrangements. Whatever surplus of money is raised this year will be turned over to the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.

SIDNEY W. HOPKINS, ROBERT J. CARPENTER and FRANK H. COLLINS, yesterday sued the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company before Judge PRATT in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, for the recovery of $90,000 of the preferred stock of the company, which it is claimed was to be paid to them for supplies furnished to the road.

JAMES BALDWIN, of No. 8 Peck-slip, New-York, was arrested early yesterday morning in Brooklyn, attempting to cross the ferry with a wagon, containing, among other things, seventy-seven pairs of ladies' gaiters, supposed to have been stolen. The property was identified as stolen from the store of JAMES REGAN, No. 459 Myrtle-avenue, on Thursday night.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Post-office at Yonkers is to be made an international money-order office as soon as the new list can be prepared.

The Republican Reform organization of Sing Sing has changed its name, and will take part in the coming Presidential campaign under the name of the Sing Sing Republican Grant Club.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Episcopal Convention, of Newark, will meet at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Paterson, on Monday next.

Rev. Mr. GALLAGER, of the First Baptist Church of Brooklyn, will preach in the Broad-street Baptist Church of Elizabeth, N. J., Sunday evening.

The strike of the morocco-dressers "beam hands," in Newark, has ended, the masters having agreed to give the extra dollar a week demanded.

Judge RANDOLPH suspended sentence in the case of Capt. MCHORNEY and Officer EATON, who were convicted sometime since of false imprisonment, on the complaint of JOHN GIBSON.

Fires are again raging among the pines of South Jersey. Near Centreton and Rosenbergen nearly a thousand acres of woodland have been swept by the flames, causing a loss estimated at $40,000.

An organization of physicians has been effected in Jersey City under the title of "New-Jersey Bureau of Vaccine." A President has been appointed who is authorized to appoint five auxiliary physicians in different parts of the State to procure pure vaccine matter for the members of the profession.

The Jersey City Board of Finance met yesterday and received a notice from the Board of Freeholders that there was due from the city $97,555 school tax and $7,880 poll tax. The Committee was authorized to issue twenty-year bonds at par, to the amount of $300,000, to meet liabilities falling due on the first prox.

The opposing parties in the railroad war, who have been at work trying to build the Perth Amboy and Elizabethport Railroad, had an end put to their contest yesterday, by a temporary injunction issued by Chancellor ZABRISKIE, restraining the Pennsylvania Railroad party from interfering with the work. This gives the victory for the present to the New-Jersey Central Railroad party, but the injunction will have to be argued, and a lengthy litigation will possibly ensue.

Reception of Grammar School No. 48.

The reception of Grammar School No. 48, primary department, yesterday, was a successful affair. The hall was well filled by the friends of the pupils, and the programme, consisting of hymns, recitations, dialogues and solos was well carried out. Mr. ERASTUS LITTLEFIELD presided, and there were several prominent citizens on the platform.

THE MARINE COURT.

The Bar Association—Some New Facts Concerning Judge Curtis.

At the Bar Association investigation of the Marine Court Justices, last evening, CHAS. A. [illegible] was examined in the case of DENT against FARMLEY; and H. G. DENNISON, who appeared to act for Judge CURTIS, endeavored to introduce several statements, founded on hearsay evidence, but was [illegible], and Mr. RANDALL [illegible] introduced a letter from Judge CURTIS impeaching MORRIS GOODHART's statement made on Thursday evening, but the Committee objected.

J. K. HAYWARD stated that he was counsel in an action for ELLEN C. BARRY against the Bowery Savings Bank for the recovery of about $700, which had been placed there in trust by her aunt, since dead. PATRICK COUGHLIN, the aunt's husband, claimed the money as administrator, and was also made party defendant; an order had been made, by consent, that the fund should remain in bank, and it was transferred to the United States Trust Company; the case was tried before Judge CURTIS, and COUGHLIN's defense was that he claimed the money as administrator of the dead aunt; witness offered to put in the papers and record of a case on trial before another Court, in which COUGHLIN had brought an action against ELLEN C. BARRY and the bank, but having failed to serve the bank with papers, had locked up the case so that it could not be tried; CURTIS said he "did not want the papers, papers always confused him, he could not be cognizant of a case in any other Court, he did not care for papers, and he would, in his own way, decide the matter in a few days"; shortly after witness heard that the money had been removed for the Trust Company, and found that CURTIS, without serving notice, had given an order to pay the money over to COUGHLIN, or his counsel, MALCOLM CAMPBELL; the sum paid over was [illegible]; upon finding these facts, witness went to the Court to see the papers and ascertained that they were missing; upon ascertaining this witness went in search of Judge CURTIS, and learned he had gone to Europe; witness then moved to restore the record, with copies of the papers, and moved also to render the order void, as the Court had no jurisdiction in the case of an administrator; the case was tried before Judge JOACHIMSEN, and an order given vacating the order; an action was begun against the Trust Company, and also against counsel, MALCOLM CAMPBELL; this action was tried before Judge TRACEY, who ruled out all the evidence and dismissed the case; an appeal has been taken, which has not yet been argued.

Judge NOAH DAVIS then read the following letter:

MARINE COURT, CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1872.

DEAR SIR: The "Gordian Knot" can be cut, so far as this Court is concerned, by the Legislature of the Commonwealth. I have endeavored during this session to secure some reform. I requested the members at Albany to abolish the reference system; to take away from the Judges of this Court the power to sit in summary proceedings; to allow parties aggrieved the right to appeal to the General Term of the Common Pleas, from the orders as well as judgments of the Justices of this Court; and also to enact that the decisions of the General Term of this Court, reversing a finding of a Judge below, should not be final, but appealable to the Common Pleas. Hence the fight between my associates and myself. My remedy is this: Abolish the Marine Court. The Legislature is now in session. There is ample time to do it. I have no corrupt interests, as my associates have, to protect, by the continued life of a tribunal that no longer, as at present constituted, fulfills a healthy mission. By associates, I refer to those three who made such a melancholy spectacle of themselves the other night. With the single exception of the Stokes case, I have never known accused parties usurping the places of witnesses and jury. Yours truly,
GEORGE M. CURTIS.

Judge NOAH DAVIS.

The Committee then adjourned until this evening.

[Advertisement.]
"Cod Liver Oil, if taken at the first appearance of Consumption, often effects permanent cures." HAZARD & CASWELL's is the best.

[Advertisement.]
"WHEN FOUND MAKE A NOTE OF IT."—This quotation will recall Burton's "Capt. Cuttle." Make a note of the fact that KNOX's Spring style of gentlemen's hats is the handsomest fabric introduced this season. Call upon KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of New-York*, at 11 A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1 P. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Bremen*, at 11 A. M.... For Germany, via Stettin, by the *Headquarters*, at — A. M.... For France, via Havre and Brest, by the *St. Laurent*, at 11 A. M.... For Puerto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*, at — A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.—Dr. Gillespie, Mrs. Gen. A. W. Torbet, James Kimball, wife, child and maid, B. R. Barthold, Ethan Flagg, S. P. Quick, R. R. Shelton, Carlos Landendorf, Ramon Hernandes, L. Meceiberg, Miss M. Fesser, Wm. Stevenson, Robert Tucker, T. S. Stewart, Mme. Dalti, Mlle. Lina Dalti, Mr. and Mrs. Milner, Mrs. Curtis, 2 sons and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Frank Wheeler, D. Burnhard, J. N. Tuttle, J. B. Cooley, Mr. and Mrs. Burt, Mrs. Antoine, Robt. Reed, W. H. Martin, Dr. Bottsel, James Horsett, James S. Howard, Miss D. Hagner, Geo. Schedell and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Welling and family, John Dwier.

In steam-ship Metropolis, from Bermuda.—George Simpson and son, Miss Simpson, Artilan Harvey, A. B. Knocker, Mrs. Ayres, Joseph Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Morse and son, William Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Houghton, G. B. Goode, Mr. and Mrs. William Ashmon and 2 children, J. B. Davis, Frank Antonio.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5:13 | Sun sets.... [illegible] | Moon sets.... 4:10
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 5:18 | Gov. Island.. 6:03 | Hell Gate.. 7:[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 19.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; Jones, Philadelphia; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

Barks Domenico, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Gibraltar for orders, A. P. Agresta; Goethe, (Ger.,) Steenken, Liverpool, C. Luling & Co.; Resolute, (Br.,) Stevens, Liverpool, G. F. Bulley; Mary Lowerison, (Br.,) Henderson, Antwerp, Schmidt & Co.; Chase, Penny, Tuspan, Carwright & Harrison; S. B. Hale, White, Port Johnson, Bryan & Stevens.

Brigs John Kendall, (Br.,) James, Bilboa, G. F. Bulley; La Cayenne, (Br.,) Doherty, Pernambuco, Morrison & Bartow; Katie, (Br.,) Robinson, La Guayra and Porto Cabello, R. J. Wenberg; Moses Rogers, Woodhull, Cardenas, J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schrs. M. A. Tyler, Petersen, Richmond; Adelina, Loveland, Richmond; Oceanus, Satterlee, Washington, D. C.; Sea Bird, (Br.,) Whipple, Elizabethport; Annie Powers, Sparks, Rock Sound; Fashion, Colby, New-Haven; M. E. Averill, Dibble, New-Haven; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford; G. W. Purnell, Sidney, Stamford; Mary M., Murray, St. Kitts, B. J. Wenberg; Sassacus, Ritchie, Port-au-Prince, B. J. Wenberg; Chas. Dennis, McCormack, Havana, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; J. J. Harris, Nichols, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Addie Fuller, Henderson, Port Royal, S. C., H. W. Loud & Co.; Susan, Maloney, Salem. Sloop C. Hall, Fay, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Dublin, (Br.,) Jamieson, Liverpool April 5, and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to John G. Dale. Has had westerly gales [illegible].

Steam-ship Metropolis, Coatner, Bermuda 4 ds., with produce and 20 passengers to Lunt Bros. Has had stormy weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Van Sice, Havana April 13, and Nassau 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship St. Olaf, (Norw.,) Hills, Liverpool March [illegible], Newcastle 23d and Bergen April 1, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Experienced strong N. W. and S. W. winds on the passage; on April 11, lat. 41, lon. 41, passed a White Star steamer, bound E.; 15th, lat. 42, lon. 54, passed a brig-rigged steamer, bound E.; 16th, lat. 42, lon. 58, passed an Inman steamer and a brig-rigged steamer, bound E.; 18th, passed steam-ships China and Wisconsin, hence for Liverpool, and steam-ship Smidt, hence for Bremen; the St. O. brings 430 passengers.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston April 16, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. April 17, at 3 P. M., off Hatteras, fell in with steam-ship Ashland, with shaft broken; took her in tow and brought her to this port.

Steam-ship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina April 14, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand. April 16, off Hatteras, at 6 P. M., broke main shaft; was taken in tow next day by steam-ship Charleston and brought to this port.

Ship Richard Robinson, Stetson, Liverpool Nov. [illegible], via Queenstown Feb. 18, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Ship British America, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Newcastle 34 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Made the northern passage, and had westerly gales; has been 10 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Demetra, (N. G.,) Ross, Shields 50 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. Came the northern passage and had strong W. and N. W. gales to the Banks, and thence with variable winds; March 28, lat. 47, lon. 35, had a hurricane from W. S. W. to N. W.; hove the vessel on her beams ends for two hours; stove bulwarks, cabin-house, rails and lost and split sails.

Bark Annie, (of Salcombe,) May, Palermo 54 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to George F. Bulley. Came a middle passage and had strong westerly gales from the Western Islands; lost and split sails.

Bark Excelsior, (Norw.,) Singdahlsen, Cardiff 50 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Made the southern passage, and had variable winds; has been 7 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Iconus, (N. G.,) Outies, Trieste 18 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 16; came a northern passage, and had W. N. W. gales, and been 18 ds. W. of the Banks.

Brig Ida L. Ray, Bradford, Wood's Hole, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Greta, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Stinson, St. John, N. B. 6 ds., with lumber to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Potter, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Weston, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. Cunningham, Munson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. Sawyer, Small, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. P. Phillips, Hawkins, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Haley, Davis, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nath. Holmes, Northrop, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Allen H. Gurney, Gurney, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. Fitch, Kearney, Block Island, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Samuel [illegible], [illegible], Providence, for Troy.

Schr. Golden Rule, Overton, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hydrangea, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Little David, Blair, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Surprise, Seaman, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. M. Hamilton, Sherman, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. D. T. Strickland, Rogers, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Fisher, Kearns, Plymouth, with heading to Waydell and Co.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hannah D. Chase, Harwich, with fish to E. Nickerson.

Schr. Unison, Hurst, Portland, with lumber to John G. Moore.

Schr. Doretta Kahn, Stocking, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr. Forest City, Davis, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr. Lizzie, Williams, Elizabethport for New-Haven.

Schr. Abbie E. Willard, Weeks, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr. S. E. Hammond, Davis, New-Bedford, for Rondout.

Schr. Anna Elizabeth, Ketcham, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Saybrook, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Scioto, Rogers, Block Island, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Nellie Cushing, Pressy, Thomaston, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Florence Mayo, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Velo, Watts, Thomaston, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Billow, Ames, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Forest Belle, French, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. H. B. Gibson, Watson, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. Fannie G. Warren, Nickerson, Cromwell, Conn.

Schr. Zuletta Kenyon, Buckingham, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Samuel Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. L. Lovering, Hathaway, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Clark, Middletown, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Josephine, Phinny, Wareham, for Port Johnson.

Schr. General Scott, Hawks, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Yarmouth, Sears, Hyannis, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. J. G. Collyer, Crosby, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Niagara, Morton, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. Gillum, Murray, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lavinia Jane, Bushnell, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Whitmore, Portland, with lumber to George E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Connecticut, Staples, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Pratt, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charles Roberts, Rogers, Plymouth, with lobsters to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. L. & M. Reed, Wilson, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. Pharo, Brigham, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. M. Wentworth, Collins, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rappahannock, Bradley, Millstone Point.
Schr. War Steed, Sturges, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Amelia Terry, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Pointer, Nichols, Providence, for Newburg.
Schr. Saratoga, Brown, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Watchful, Gill, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.
Schr. G. M. Porter, Young, Boston, for Hoboken.
Schr. Senator, Smith, Dighton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Alice Scranton, Stewart, New-London.
Schr. Herbert, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. S. H. Jones, Potter, Newport, for Hoboken.
Schr. Hattie A. Butler, Rankin, New-Haven.
Schr. Helen, Hart, New-Haven, for Newburg.
Schr. James Brady, Brady, New-Haven.
Schr. W. H. Rowe, Cobb, New-Haven, for Virginia.
Schr. Jos. Phillips, Rockwell, New-Haven.
Schr. Daniel Russell, Jones, Cromwell, Conn.
Schr. Hase, McNane, Greenwich.
Schr. Romeo, Matthews, Bristol, for Rondout.
Schr. Gen. Banks, Laird, Boston, for Newburg.
Schr. Joseph Hall, Dickens, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Bridgeport.
Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Ball, Greenport.
Schr. S. S. Scranton, Chapman, Warren, R. I.
Schr. Empire, Ferguson, Belfast, for Rondout.
Schr. M. J. Meade, Thrasher, Taunton.
Schr. L. M. Strout, Small, Fall River.
Schr. A. M. Acken, Rackett, Riverhead.
Schr. Lady Antrim, Carter, Wareham.
Schr. Only Son, Peters, Bath, for Rondout.
Schr. T. Dickens, Baker, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Ferris, Warren, R. I.
Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.
Schr. M. L. Newton, Murphy, Providence.
Schr. Lucy Hall, Hall, Providence.
Schr. Ann Amelia, Jayne, Providence.
Schr. F. A. Reed, Arnold, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Susan Ross, Potter, Rockport, Me.
Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Alida, Crowell, Rockport, Me.
Schr. W. Freeman, Robinson, Boston.
Schr. Thomas Hull, Brown, Stonington.
Schr. A. H. Brown, Price, Salem.
Schr. H. B. Drew, Kane, Bridgeport.
Schr. President, Bradley, Hartford.
Schr. Isabel, Johnson, Saybrook.
Schr. Orradona, Haunee, Bristol.
Schr. Galota, Campbell, Oysterville.
Schr. Ellen, Parker, New-Haven.
Schr. Orvetta, Bodine, Newport.

SAILED.—Ships City of Montreal, for Chimbote; Asa Eldridge, for San Francisco.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 19.—Arr. ship Moneta, from Sydney, N. S. W.; brigs H. H. McGilvary, from Philadelphia; Josie, from Hoboken; schrs. Island City, from Messina; Mary Baker, from Port-au-Prince; Francis McLaughlin, from Matanzas; Sea L. Leonard, from Charleston.

FERNANDINA, Fla., April 14.—In port bark Thos. Fletcher, Pendleton, ready; brig Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, for Fall River; schrs. Eria Stewart, for St. Thomas; Mary Cobb, Tracy, for Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 19.—Passed in for Baltimore ships Eagle and Abbott, and schr. Wm. A. Gibson.

Passed out bark Paladin, steamer Nestorian, for Liverpool; bark Clara and schr. Ethan Allen, for Cuba.

LEWES, Del., April 19.—Arr. barks Topeka, from Pernambuco, for orders; [illegible], from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

Spoken.

March 16, by ship Richard Robinson, in lat. 42, lon. 44, spoke bark Brazil, from Liverpool, for New-York.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

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BOYS' SUITS for home, for school, for dress, for work, for play. All the favorite designs, and most fashionable materials.
SUITS, $10. BOYS' SUITS, $5.
SUITS, $15. BOYS' SUITS, $10.
SUITS, $20. BOYS' SUITS, $12.
SUITS, $30. BOYS' SUITS, $15.
SUITS, $40. BOYS' SUITS, $20.
SUITS, $50. BOYS' SUITS, $25.
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FREEMAN & BURR'S NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in all parts of the country to order direct from them, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT attainable.
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THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.
SUMMARY OF BUSINESS
Since the Organization of the Company in 1845.
RECEIPTS.
Amount of premiums received from May 1, 1845, to Jan. 1, 1872. $44,416,322 50
Amount of interest received from May 1, 1845, to Jan. 1, 1872. 9,199,970 11
Total receipts.................$53,616,292 6[illegible]
DISBURSEMENTS.
Paid for Losses and Endowments.........$11,277,227 84
Paid for Dividends or return Premiums.... 11,312,417 13
Paid for Surrendered Policies............ 2,344,019 74
Paid for Management, Commissions, Taxes, &c............ 5,430,532 09
$30,374,795 80
Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1872. $23,241,795 8[illegible]
Showing that of the entire receipts the Company retain 43.35 per cent. as a reinsurance fund and surplus:
That 46.50 per cent. has been returned to members or their families, for losses, return premiums, and surrendered policies:
And that only 10.15 per cent. has been expended for all other purposes, including taxes, commissions, and all expenses of management.
As Dividends are paid at the end of the second year, the above amount represents the sum paid on premiums received up to Jan. 1, 1870, and is 34.08 per cent of said premiums.
These results are more favorable to the insured than those presented by any company in the world.
Number of Policies in force, Jan. 1, 1872............ 38,0[illegible]
Amount of Insurance in force..$133,137,296 00
Amount of Reserve thereon. (highest standard,)............ 19,644,483 00
Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1872......... 23,241,795 8[illegible]
BUSINESS IN 1871.
Receipts during the year 1871........ $6,973,939 [illegible]
Paid to policy-holders in 1871........ 4,940,331 [illegible]
Paid claims by death in 1871........ 1,554,488 [illegible]
Increase of net assets in 1871........ 2,036,861 [illegible]
Ratio of expenses to income in 1871 10 per cent.
Expenses Compared as per Massachusetts Reports.
The average ratio of expenses to income, since its organization, is less than that of any Company in the United States. We compare with a few of the leading Companies:
Average ratio of expense to income since organization.
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE............[illegible]
New-England Mutual............[illegible]
Connecticut Mutual............[illegible]
Mutual Life, New-York............[illegible]
New-York Life............14.[illegible]
Equitable............[illegible]
Ætna Life............15.[illegible]
LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
H. N. CONGER, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Treasurer.
SAMUEL H. LLOYD, State Agent,
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